The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 102 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1914. ONE ANNA

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
### MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Adenwith | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd May. | Caledonia .. | 8000 | .... | ... |
| 9th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Malwa | 11000 |
| 16th ,, | Persia .. | 8000 | .... | ... |
| 23rd ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mooltan | 10000 |
| 30th ,, | Macedonia .. | 10500 | .... | 11000 |
| 6th June | Salsette .. | 6000 | Morea | ... |
| 13th ,, | India .. | 8000 | .... | ... |
| 20th ,, | China .. | 8000 | Maloja | 12500 |
| 27th ,, | Arabia .. | 8000 | .... | ... |
| 4th July. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Marmora | 10500 |
| 11th ,, | Arcadia .. | 7000 | .... | ... |
| 18th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Moldavia | 10000 |
| 25th ,, | Persia .. | 8000 | .... | 12500 |
| 1st Aug. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Medina | ... |
| 8th ,, | Caledonia .. | 8000 | .... | 10000 |
| 15th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mongolia | ... |
| 22nd ,, | India .. | 8000 | .... | ... |
| 29th ,, | Salsette .. | 6000 | Egypt | 8000 |

All the Company's Steamer are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
164 P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

### NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Ton | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rangoon Maru | Kamoshita | 5143 | 18th April. | 2nd May |
| Kawachi Maru | Christiansen | 6163 | 28th ,, | 7th May |
| Penang Maru | Murazumi | 4963 | 6th May | 17th ,, |
| Inaba Maru | Shinohe | 6180 | 16th ,, | 27th ,, |
| Jinsen Maru | Sano | 3785 | 26th ,, | 6th June |
| Bombay Maru | Komatsubara | 4625 | 5th June | 16th ,, |
| Colombo Maru | Kawashima | 4709 | 15th ,, | 26th ,, |
| Kamakura Maru | Hori | 6126 | 28th ,, | 10th July |

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

### STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| BRAND | Price. Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake 150 deg | 6 0 2 | per case. |
| White Rose 150 deg | 5 12 2 | per case. |
| Chester Brand 125 deg | 5 2 2 | per case. |
| Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg | 5 0 2 | per case. |
| Tiger Brand 125 deg | 4 15 2 | per case. |
| Monkey Brand 125 deg | 4 15 2 | per case. |
| White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins) | 4 6 0 | per 2 tins |
| Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins) | 4 6 0 | per 2 tins. |
| Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins) | 4 6 0 | per 2 tins. |
| Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk | 3 12 0 | per 8 Imp. galns. |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Orders books applied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER

*Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.*

## SHIPPING.

### ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

| Steamers. | Tons | Leave Bombay about. | Leave Karachi about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adalia .....B | 3475‡ | 10th May.. | ... |
| City of Lahore ....A & C | 6875 | .... | 29th April. |
| City of Birmingham A & | 7475‡ | 27th May.. | 25th May. |
| City of Calcutta.. A & C | 7693‡ | .... | 10th June. |
| City of Benares ....A & C | 6984 | .... | 20th June. |
| City of Manchester..A&C | 7551 | 24th June.. | ... |
| City of York .....A & C | 7811‡ | .... | 24th June. |

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.
§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.
¶ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool about. | Leave Marseille or Naples about. | Bombay about. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *City of Poona | 7467 | 2nd July. | 10th July.. | 24th July. |
| *City of Calcutta .. | 7630 | 1st Aug.. | 9th Aug.. | 23rd Aug. |
| *City of York. | 7811 | 14th Aug.. | 22nd Aug.. | 5th Sept. |
| City of Manchester .. | 5551 | 22nd Aug.. | .... | 14th Sept. |
| †City of Marseilles .. | 8800 | 19th Sept.. | 26th Sept.. | 11th Oct.‡ |
| *City of Glasgow .. | 6529 | 28th Sept.. | 6th Oct . | 21st Oct. |
| †City of Paris. | 9234 | 10th Oc ... | 17th Oct... | 31st Oct. |
| *City of Poona | 7467 | 22nd Oct... | 30th Oct .. | 7th Nov. |
| *City of Spartal | 5415 | 30th Oct... | .... | 21st Nov‡ |
| †City of Calcutta .. | 7630 | 7th Nov. | 14th Nov.. | 28th Nov. |
| †Trafford Hall | 5321 | 17th Nov.. | 25th Nov.. | 11th Dec. |
| City of Manchester .. | 5551 | 5th Dec.. | .... | 23th Dec. |

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.
¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

| FARES. | 1st class Singles. | 1st class Return. | 2nd class Single | 2nd class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs | Rs. |
| Marseilles..... | 578 | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles .. | 653 | 1.001 | 489 | 809 |
| Liverpool ..... | 605 | 957 | 462 | 704 |
| London via Marseilles out from Liverpool .... | .. | 999 | .. | 737 |

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Plantars, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

## BANKING.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

### THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulrs on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 4th May. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
DWARKA, 1695, Thur. 7th May, a.m. ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 8th May *6 a. m., Direct Horsounder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DWARKA," 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 7th May calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARALA" 3,148 tons, on Thursday the 7th May calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Sailing on or about. |
|---|---|---|
| †PURNEA | 3306 | Friday, 1st May. |
| *PUNDUA | 3305 | Thursday 14th May. |
| †PENTAKOTA | 3418 | ,, 28th ,, |
| *PALAMCOTTA | 3413 | ,, 11th June. |

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
1st May 1914.

## SHIPPING.

### ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Captain. | Leave Bombay |
|---|---|---|---|
| CASTALIA | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 2nd May |
| ELYSIA | 6368 | J. A. Coverley | 23rd ,, ,, |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 9th June 1914 |
| Olympia | 5124 | J. Kinnaird | 24th June 1914 |
| Circassia | 6722 | C.S. Osborne R.N R. | 11th Jul 1914 |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 25th July 1914 |
| Castalia | 6384 | G. Mitchell | 10th Aug 1914 |
| Elysia | 6368 | J.A. Coverley | 24th Aug 1914 |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomsor | 12th Sept. 1914 |
| Olympia | 5124 | J. Kinnaird | 23rd Sept. 1914 |
| Circassia | 6722 | C.S.Osborne R.N R. | 12th Oct. 1914 |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 21st Oct 1914 |
| Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 6th Nov. 1914 |
| Elysia | 6368 | J.A. Coverey | 21st. Nov. 1914 |

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

| | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | 413 | 627 |
| Bombay to Port Said | 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool | 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to London overland from Marselles and back from Liverpool | 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar | 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool | 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York | 841 | 1,429 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez | 448 | |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & P. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

# F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

## F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42:

## BANKING.

### THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital ..... £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT S at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

## BANKING.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombasa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisuma |
| Amritsar | Newera-Eliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | | |
| Cochin | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

### FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

# THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

*Agents:*—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

# CAR AND CAMERA

Busy men and women of to-day are essentially neurotic subjects—not invalids exactly, but more liable to nervous ills than was the case with our forefathers when the circumstances surrounding life were totally different, We are to-day not exactly ill and we are not precisely well, and the only real remedy, we are advised, is to seek a change of air under conditions of healthful environment, healthy employment of mind and body and to seek a large amount of exercise in the open air. Consequently the demand for holidays is to-day greater than ever—not for a complete cessation of work in the form of rest which is sometimes understood to mean sleep, but a period of relaxation from labours which weary and disturb the body and mind.

## NOISELESS NAPIER CARS

offer you adequate open air exercise when associated with a Goerz Camera. Both Car and Camera will help considerably to enthuse you into serious perseverence at successful picture making. The Napier car offers you the highest degree of perfection and luxury that motor car construction has attained. It offers you ecstasy of speed, which in the Napier, arises from its equable moving smoothness, as if drawn by an invisible wire. Napier cars offer you the quintessence of calm and quiet enjoyment, free from all that annoys or disturbs the nervous system. The Napier car will give you peace of mind, contentment, comfort and sense of luxurious ease which is difficult to obtain in most cars. The Napier will restore the jaded nerves and fill you with a spirit of cheerfulness which will help to shorten the miles of a long journey.

## GOERZ CAMERAS

with a Napier car will be invaluable to those who have ambitions to get beyond the capricious or earlier stages of amateur photography. The car will help you to establish a healthful mind to be followed naturally by the all important artistic perception of the beautiful which nature offers you over every yard of ground. Landscapes, Seascapes, portraiture either single or in group will all help to recreative and intellectual occupation.

Photography undoubtedly appeals to the amateur because it has the advantage of taking us out of doors, where nature gives us ideal beauty appropriate to pictures and in such a wide range of subjects that the amateur needs to trouble very little about rules, as one is more likely to excel solely with practice. With an unencumbered mind therefore about the theory of photography, with a camera of supreme quality like the Goerz cameras, having the best lens and shutter and free from all complications and with the Napier car, known as the "King of Cars" we can say with *Dryden*.

Thy well-breathed horse
Impels the flying car and wins the course.

The car and camera will have provided you with a complete change of occupation. They will have diverted the working of your mind into another channel and they will have released energy in fresh directions thereby strengthening the brain to more efficiently control the body. The highest brain specialists of the world recommend that every man and woman should have a hobby if it is even the mental safety valve of "letters to the Editor column" of the daily newspapers, but the Car and Camera must take the most prominent places in out-of-door hobbies.

## MARCKS & Co. Ltd.,

*Agents for* {NOISELESS NAPIER CARS / GOERZ CAMERAS AND BINOCULARS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

# ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.

LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZ EE & SONS, SECRETARIES.

## BANKING.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung Hsien | Liaoyang | Osaka |
| Changchun | Calcutta | Pekin |
| Dairen (Dalney) | London | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Hankow | Lyons | San Francisco |
| Harbin | Fengtien | Shanghai |
| Hongkong | (Mukden) | Tiehling |
| Honolulu | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Kobe | Newchwang | Tokyo |
| Los Angeles | New York. (Cal. U.S.A.) | Tsingtau |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING.

### THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

MOTOR CARS from POONA to PANCHGani and Mahableshwar: The firm who owns the largest and best fleet of large and small cars that are running there is THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Poona. 1989a

WHITEHALL WHITE EDGED CARBON—A Novelty—The finest typewriting Carbon on the market. Try it. To be had at BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, the leading Stationers and Paper Merchants in India, Victoria Buildings Parsee Bazaar Street. 2314

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

## WANTED.

WANTED—CUSTOMERS to buy ALPHONSO & PAIRIE MANGOES and other kinds of fruit. Mangoes shipped to England. Call for Price List, DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302a

WANTED young energetic strong robust QUALIFIED VETERINARY DOCTORS. Apply stating minimum salary required, quarters free.

SUPERINTENDENT,
2482 Tonga, Mount Abu.

EXPERIENCED Indian Journalist would be glad to act as PRIVATE SECRETARY to Bombay Public Man. Free in the morning. Highest references. Apply to Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1401

OILMANSTORE—WANTED ENERGETIC EUROPEAN to take charge of going concern—good salary to competent men—apply with testimonial stating salary expected to Box No. 440, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2442.

WANTED.—A CLERK for the Civil Hospital, Thana. Starting pay Rs. 20/-. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

K. V. KUKDAY.
Major I. M. S.,
Civil Surgeon, Thana.
Dated 24th April, 1914. 2426

WANTED FOR THE GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAYS.—A FITTER MISTRI to take charge of Locomotive Running Shed repairs. Salary up to Rs. 50 p. m. according to qualifications with free quarters.

Only those who have thorough experience of Locomotive work should apply with copies of certificates to

THE MANAGER,
1791 G. L. Ry., Gwalior.

WANTED an OFFICER to be called MANAGING AGENT for the Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ld., to manage the whole concern of the Company. Remuneration Rs. 700 (Seven hundred only) a month inclusive of travelling charges. Security not to be less than Rs. 25,000. Applications with testimonials should reach the Managing Director on or before the 15th May, 1914.

A. B. GUHA,
Managing Director,
Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ld.,
1791 No. 23, Pollock Street, Calcutta.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ASSISTANT MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEER at the General Hospital, Rangoon. Applications should be addressed to the Electrical Inspector to the Government of Burma. P. W. D.

The candidates must have a good practical knowledge of Mechanical Engineering including the maintenance and running of Lancashire Boilers, High Speed Engines and Refrigerating Plant, as well as experience with both alternating and direct current; they must hold a 2nd Class Engineer's certificate under the Burma Boiler and Prime Movers Act.

The successful candidate will be required to take charge of the running of the entire Electrical and Mechanical plant in the Hospital under the directions of the Senior Electrician and in the absence of the Senior Electrician he will be responsible for the maintenance as well as the running of the plant.

Candidates must state their age and give a short account of the various works on which they have been employed and their applications must be accompanied by authentic copies of testimonials.

Candidates are to state what salary they expect.

The service will be temporary and the successful candidate will be required to sign a temporary service declaration on appointment.

B. RAIKES,
Electrical Inspector,
to the Government of Burma, P. W. D.,
1765 Rangoon.

## WANTED.

WANTED—A SMART PRIVATE DETECTIVE. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 456, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2467

WANTED—USE OF MOTOR CAR for six months for half hour in morning and one hour in evening. Apply to Box No. 458, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2478

WANTED—A MASTER TAILOR required for the 29th Lancers. Apply with testimonials and terms, to the QUARTER MASTER, 29th Lancers. 1792

WANTED—INFORMATION.—What happened to Mary. A handsome reward to the informer. Please write Bar-at-Law "C/o. Bombay Chronicle." 2380

WANTED—EXPERT SHORTHAND TYPIST. Salary Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60 per month. Please apply Military Secretary to Her Highness the Ruler of Bhopal. 2483

WANTED a SCIENCE TEACHER for Bhavsingji High School, Porbander. Good salary and prospects. Apply, stating terms, to THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, Porbander. 1793

WANTED a good chauffeur for Court of Wards Service. Must be trained hand. Pay Rs. 30 to Rs. 50, according to qualifications.—Apply DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, Seoni, Chhapara C. P. 1802

WANTED a FLAT in Apollo Bunder or the Fort. First or second floor away from the tram lines. Moderate rental. Full particulars to Box No. 527, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1702

WANTED a CASHIER and ACCOUNTANT with knowledge of typewriting. Cash security to the extent of Rs. 1,000/- required. Good prospects for capable man. Apply to Box No. 600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2420

WANTED PORTION OF FLAT.—Two rooms, bath-room; Electric Lights and Fans, Furnished or Unfurnished, without Board, Separate entrance, for Mercantile married man. Boarding houses need not apply Apply to Box No. 445, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2463

WANTED an experienced Hindu graduate or unde-graduate HEADMISTRESS, with Hindi as Second language, for Partab Singh Hindu Girls' School on Rs. 125 p.m. with free quarters.

THAKUR HARGOBIND SINGH R. B.
1805 Deputy Collector, Moradabad.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA—Wanted a Professor of Zoology, from July 1914. Salary 150, or to an experienced teacher Rs. 175. Also a Professor of History, to teach Intermediate classes. Salary Rs 150 to M.A., or Rs. 130 to M.A. (Previous)—Apply PRINCIPAL. 1706

WANTED a Sergeant from a British Infantry Regiment recommended by his Commanding Officer for a post in the Sardars' (Nobles) School, Gwalior. Pay Rs 150—10—200.—Apply for further particulars to H. M. BULL, Esq., M. A., (Cantab), Inspector General of Education, Gwalior State. 1803

WANTED on 1st June a TENNIS and BADMINTON MARKER must be a good player with thorough knowledge of work in connection with both the games.

Salary according to qualifications Apply with copies of certificates to the

SECRETARY,
1804 Poona Gymkhana Club, Poona.

WANTED a thoroughly qualified Kindergarten Mistress for the Infant Department of the East Indian Railway Aided European Day School at Asansol. Salary Rs. 85 rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 105 per month, and free quarters with sletric lights and fans.—Applyimmediately, stating qualifications to THE HONORARY SECRETARY. 1801

WANTED a PRINCIPAL and a PROFESSOR OF HISTORY and LOGIC for the Dungar Memorial College, Bikaner. None need apply who is not an M.A. in English and History, respectively, with some previous experience of College work and teaching. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials and record of previous services to THE HOME MEMBER OF COUNCIL. 1762

WANTED an experienced HEAD DRAUGHTSMAN on a salary of Rs. 60 p.m. on the Temporary Establishment for this office.

2. The candidate should be well up in (a) Design of Irrigation works, bridges, etc.
(b) Estimating.
(c) Drawing.

3. Certificates of previous service should be attached to application.

4. The application to reach this office on or before the 10th May, 1914.

A. W. HANCKEL.
Executive Engineer,
1792 Lonand District.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, RANGOON.—WANTED for the Government College, Rangoon.—

(1) A PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY for four months from 1st June, 1914. Pay Rs. 400 per mensem. Applicants should have taken the M.A. degree of a University in the first class and have had experience in College work.

(2) A LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY for four months or possibly for a longer period from 1st June, 1914. Pay Rs. 200 per mensem. Applicants should have taken the M.A. degree of a University and experience in teaching is desirable.

Applications should be addressed to THE PRINCIPAL, Government College, Rangoon. 1793

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — MOTOR LORRIES carrying 3 tons load of Thorney croft; can be seen, 14 Kamatipura, Coverji's Liquor Shop. 2461

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FOR SALE—A substantial corrugated iron Godown, 80' 0" by 30' 0" by 9' 0" high to caves, made by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, in perfect condition, and fitted with six pairs of doors. For further particulars.—Apply to Box No. 459, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406.

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## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. Duncan Mackinnon in our Firms at Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi expired on 30th April, 1914.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
1st May, 1914. 2470

### BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

WITH effect from 1st May, 1914, FAST PASSENGER TRAINS will run between BAYANA and AGRA FORT connecting with the up and down Northern Express trains at Bayana.

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## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

MR. ALASTAIR CAMERON is admitted as a partner of our Firm in Bombay from this date.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 1st May, 1914. 2471

### RE. MARY.

MARY was last seen admiring LEACH and WEBORNY'S Shop Windows. 2462

### NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Remittance boxes to the Paper Currency Office, Bombay for two years commencing from 1st August, 1914. For particulars of contract application should be made to the undersigned at the Paper Currency Office, Bombay.

Tenders are also invited for the purchase of used remittance boxes received at the Paper Currency Office, Bombay.

C. A. G. RIVAZ,
Assistant Accountant General,
In charge Paper Currency.
Bombay 27th April 1914. 2476

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| 15- 8 ,, | Gwalior ..... ,, | 14- 0 |
| 17-49 ,, | Agra Cantonment..... ,, | 11-12 |
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| 5-18 ,, | Ludhiana..... ,, | 23-44 |
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| 8- 4 ,, | Amritsar ..... ,, | 21- 1 |
| 9-33 ,, | Lahore ..... ,, | 20- 0 |
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| 6-43 Arr. | Lhaksar ..... | Dep. | 1-42 |
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For Up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

W. LAIDLAW,
263 Ag. General Traffic Manager.

### The Indian Succession Act

FOR

### STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS

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*Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.*

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## AUCTION SALE.

### BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SUSSEX ROAD, BOMBAY, AND BHAINDAR NEAR BAZAR ROAD AND AT BHIVDI.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 873 of 1909, (Abdoola Joosub vs. Rabia Bai and others) by a consent order dated the 6th December, 1909, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immovable properties in 3 separate lots, on the respective days and at the respective time and places mentioned against each lot pursuant to the direction in that behalf given to the said Receiver by the consent decree in the above suit, dated the 14th October, 1911.

LOT No. 1.—To be sold on the premises at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on THURSDAY, the 14th May, 1914.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the tenements hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Eastern side of the road leading from Byculla to Parel Road near the Great Eastern Mill and in the Northern side of the Sussex Road containing by admeasurement 2,552 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—In the East by a passage, on the West by the property belonging to the Municipality, on the North by the property of the Great Eastern Mill and on the South by the Sussex Road registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 222 and 287 and New Survey No. 13745 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. Street No.

LOT No. 2 to be sold at the office of the Receiver in High Court house at 4-20 p.m. (S.T.) on FRIDAY the 15th May, 1914,—PROPERTY AT BHAINDER.

All that piece or parcel of unsurveyed Bhainder Goovthan land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bhainder Bazar Road and bounded on the East by Bhainder Bazar Road, on the west partly by the property of Daya Plicam and partly by a well partly by the property of Chabildass Vanmalidass, on the north by the property of Pranjivandass Purshotamdass, and on the south by the property of Daya Pricum.

ON THE SAME DAY AT 5 P.M. (S. T.) LOT NO. 3 PROPERTY AT BHIVDI.

1. One two storied house with tiles situate at Bhivdi bearing Municipal No. 75, admeasuring in length north to south 46ft. and east to west 44 ft. and 2 inches and bounded as follows:—East house bearing Municipal No. 79, West house of Juma Mussjid bearing No. 77, South wall of Khalkel's compound and north by a road.

2. One 2 storied house with tiles bearing No. 79 admeasuring south to north 35 ft. in breadth and in length east to west 53 ft. 10 inches and bounded on the east by house of Amratrao Vaidya, west house mentioned above bearing No. 75 south-north side compound wall of the house of Khalkel and north passage leads to road and situated at Bhivdi.

3. All garden together with a building standing thereon admeasuring about in length east to west one hundred and sixty-seven feet on the south side. East to west one hundred and sixty-three feet and north to south two hundred and twenty-four feet, and on the west side north to south feet one hundred and ninety-three and on the south side eighty-three feet and bounded as follows. East passage and beyond that by the Chawl of Hindustani people west house of Goculdas Tamboowalla and shed of Madar Bhagan and vacant land of Bobli-Patel south public passage, north passage to public road.

4. One chawl situate at Bhivdi Municipal No. 25 admeasuring south to north fifty-two feet west side north to south forty-nine feet, east to west forty-eight feet and bounded east vacant land, and a well west passage leads to road south vacant land of Ganpat Bapuseth north house of Vinayeck Ramchandra.

5. Vacant land situate at Bhivdi admeasuring south to north fifty-eight feet east to west breadth forty-four feet and bounded as follows—East vacant land belonging to west chawl mentioned above, south vacant land of Ganesh Bapuseth nort h land of Vinayeck Ramchandra.

6. Vacant land situate at Bhivdi admeasuring east to west thirty-five feet six inches south to north feet twenty-seven and bounded on the East Tank of Municipality west well south temple of Marooti north house of Narayen.

7. Land admeasuring east to west forty-one feet, south to north twenty-five feet and bounded on the east vacant land and Tank west house of Narayan Jadhav, south house bearing No. 20 belonging to Sawloram house of Shanker Ramlal.

8. Land at Bhivdi admeasuring thirteen Gunthas stands in the name of Cassum Mitha and bounded on the east boundary of Kaweri-gaon west Government vacant land south vacant land of Government and north by the Muri of Municipality and beyond that Road leads to Kalyan.

9. Land at Nijampoor admeasuring five Gunthas and bounded on the north land of Government south boundary of Bhivdi and on the east and west boundary of Nijampoor.

10. Land at Bhivdi leased to persons to build houses admeasuring east to west one hundred and ninety feet and north to south two hundred and fifty-one feet and bounded on the east by a brooklet runs to the burial ground west house.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, solicitor or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 1st May, 1914.

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THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st day of May, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions, from Dowalatrai Jayaram Mantri Esqr. Attorney for Jagannivas Bhowan Joshi, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk and cost of Vishnu Arjoon Sakhirwadker, the mortgagor, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, bearing dated the 26th day of September, 1911, and the further charge dated the 12th day of August, 1913, made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, and sell by public auction the undermentioned landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements for dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of second Koombarwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 142 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Nathoo Moolji, on or towards the South by the house of Laxmibai, widow of Harishchandra, on or towards the East by the 2nd Koombharwada Street, and on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Motibai and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1929, New No. 9065, Old Survey No. 335 and New Survey No. 4999 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Records and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 7652 and Street No. 110, 112 and are now in the occupation of Vishnu Arjoon Sakhirwadkar and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Dowalatrao Jayaram Mantri Esq., Attorney for the mortgagee, herein, at his office at No. 99, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

D'LAL & CO.,
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Bombay, 1st May, 1914.

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LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE GRAND NATIONAL 1914

A NIGHT IN A GIPSY CAMP (At 10 P. M. only).

Acknowledged on all hands to be the finest entertainment since "Hullo! Bombay."

DON'T MISS THIS DAINTY Miniature Musical Comedy.

A BUMPER BILL OF 13 ARTISTES 13.

Here are some more of them :—
Frank J. Sidney & Co.....*Jumpers and Acrobats.*
Mostyn Kelly & Co.....*Sketch Artistes.*
Henry and May.....*Comedy Cyclists.*
Miss Beatrice Willey.....*The Sparkling Soubrette.*

Twice the Quantity, Twice the Quality, but the prices the same.

**To be shown on Saturday**
"The Chevalier de Maison Rouge" Another great film after Duma's will known Novel.

## LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(Under the auspices of the Mahableshwar Parsee Gymkhana and open to the Members of that Gymkhana only.)

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLE CHAMPIONSHIP,
to be played for a Challenge Cup presented by H. E. LORD WILLINGDON to commemorate the Empire Day.

Last day for Entries.....14th May, 1914
Tournament Commences.....15th May, 1914
Final to be played off on.....*24th May, 1914
*(as far as possible).

For further particulars apply to the Tournament Secretary or to the undersigned.

J. H. VAKEEL,
Napean House,
2468 Malabar Hill, Bombay.

## TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

FRIDAY 1ST MAY, 1914.

**DANCE PROGRAMME.**

1. Valse .....“Wienor blut” .....Strauss
2. One Step .....“Sandy Mac” .....Kay
3. Valse .....“Gold and Silver”.....Lehar
4. Two Step .....“Junesse .....Spalletti
5. Maxixe .....“Bresilieune” .....Villoldo
6. Tango .....“Choclo” ..... Villoldo.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

*When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.*

# AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271

SHAKESPEARE'S FAMOUS COMEDY DRAMA.

# AS YOU LIKE IT

Produced by a Company of Talented Artistes.
A PRETTY PLAY PRETTILY RENDERED.

**IN THREE PARTS—3500 FEET.**

*Our New programme.*

1 Love & Boxing. (*Comedy with Max Linder in the leading role*)
2 As you Like It .. .. .. .. (*Shakesperian Drama*)
Two Little Red-Skins.. .. .. .. .. (*Comedy*)
3 Shows Nightly—*7 to 8-15; 8-30 to 9-45; 10 to 11-15*

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to12-30

**Films for Sale or Hire.**

GENUINE CARARA
**MARBLE STATUARY.**
A few select pieces at English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building.

**IRISH SOAP**
**(M'CLINTON'S).**

Made from pure Vegetable Oils and the Ash of Plants, thus it ma truly be said that it is Nature's Soap.

When used it has the most soothing and delightful effect on the skin.

A remedy to those suffering from Rash or Hives.

A boon and a blessing in the hot weather for Prickly-heat.

TRY A CAKE.
**LEOPOLD & Co.,**
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

*Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.*



The Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly .. .. Rs. 20.
Half-yearly .. .. Rs. 11.
Quarterly .. .. Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly .. .. Rs. 30
Half-yearly .. .. Rs. 16.
Quarterly .. .. Rs. 9.



**WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE**

is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgences. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short, it supplies everything that a man should have.

Price: Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
*Write to-day:—Vaidya Shastri*
**MANISAHNKER GOVINDJI.**
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY.
Jamnagar Kathiawar.

**SMART TAILORING**
All New Goods to pick from
A visit will pay you.
**DANN & Co.,**
Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch:-Watson's Hotel.


## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 30.

Thunderstorms occurred in North-east India and the Peninsula, but only appreciable rainfall is reported from the Bengal coast. The chief amounts are:—Cox's Bazar one and a half inches, Barisal three and Jessore one.

The temperature is low in North-east India and high in greater part of Central and North-west India. The maximum temperature was 118 yesterday at Jacobabad, 116 at Cawnpore, over 112 at Allahabad, Jhansi, Agra, Hyderabad, (Sind), Bikaner, Kotah, Nowgong and Akola.

Forecast:—No great change.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observation recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 30th April 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect at Multan. Maximum temperature is in excess over the whole division; minimum temperature is also above normal at Multan, Lahore and Delhi.

The United Provinces—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average in the extreme districts but in excess elsewhere. Temperature is above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in upper Sind and Rajputana. Night temperature is in excess at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are generally in excess in the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature is in excess in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms have occurred locally in south Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan but the associated precipitation has been insignificant.

Isolated thunderstorms are possible in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 30th of April 1914.*

| STATIONS | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hour. | Total 1st Dec. to date. | Variation 1st Dec. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN-GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (29th) | 87.1 | 74.4 | 66 | .. | 11.55 | 0.61 |
| Jask | 101.3 | 79.1 | 87 | .. | 4.54 | 0.47 |
| Muskat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (29th) | 97.4 | 88.3 | 64 | .. | 2.41 | —1.29 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 110.8 | 82.7 | 31 | .. | 1.88 | 0.18 |
| Rawalpindi | 98.4 | 64.7 | 46 | .. | 15.77 | 5.70 |
| Lahore | 109.1 | 72.9 | 37 | .. | 4.49 | 0.73 |
| Sirsa | 111.3 | 75.2 | 27 | .. | 2.99 | 0.98 |
| Ambala | 107.9 | 70.1 | 47 | .. | 3.25 | —2.06 |
| Delhi | 108.8 | 85.4 | 28 | .. | 1.56 | —1.60 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 113.2 | 82.1 | 30 | .. | 0.88 | —0.94 |
| Mainpuri | 112.3 | 78.8 | 51 | .. | 2.79 | 0.26 |
| Jhansi | 113.6 | 87.2 | 12 | .. | 1.42 | —0.53 |
| Cawnpore | 111.2 | 81.5 | 64 | .. | 1.58 | —0.94 |
| Allahabad | 112.6 | 79.2 | 62 | .. | 1.98 | —0.30 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobad | 118.3 | 80.8 | 48 | .. | 2.45 | 1.20 |
| Karachi | 88.0 | 80.2 | 83 | .. | 2.11 | 0.25 |
| Ajmer | 98.8 | 88.3 | 30 | .. | 2.73 | 1.24 |
| Jalpore | 111.8 | 79.4 | 22 | .. | 0.87 | —0.06 |
| Kotah | 112.6 | 87.6 | 19 | .. | 1.20 | —0.79 |
| GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTR AL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 104.2 | 71.3 | 62 | .. | 1.01 | 0.47 |
| Dwarka | 87.9 | 79.3 | 87 | .. | 0.38 | —0.30 |
| Veraval | 84.4 | 76.1 | 89 | .. | 0.11 | —0.36 |
| Rajkot | 109.5 | 73.0 | 60 | .. | 0.45 | —0.45 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 104.6 | 75.8 | 48 | .. | 0.04 | —0.65 |
| Surat | 97.9 | 77.8 | 74 | .. | 0.04 | —0.35 |
| Ahmedabad | 108.6 | 76.8 | 59 | .. | 0.09 | —0.33 |
| Deesa | 108.2 | 77.7 | 63 | .. | 0.16 | —0.38 |
| Neemuch | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Indore | 106.6 | 77.7 | 42 | .. | 0.70 | —0.34 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 107.9 | 81.9 | 27 | .. | 7.48 | 4.32 |
| Saugor | 108.4 | 84.1 | 16 | .. | 2.20 | —0.46 |
| Hoshangabad | 111.1 | 77.4 | 26 | .. | 2.52 | 0.61 |
| Khandwa | 110.0 | 82.4 | 34 | .. | 0.30 | —0.99 |
| Akola | 112.2 | 85.5 | 22 | .. | 1.06 | —1.15 |
| Amraoti | 111.3 | 82.5 | 22 | .. | 2.13 | —0.17 |
| Nagpur | 111.8 | 77.6 | 20 | .. | 5.00 | 1.03 |
| Chanda | 110.5 | 82.0 | 29 | .. | 4.89 | 1.46 |
| Raipur | 111.2 | 85.6 | 35 | .. | 4.71 | 1.86 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 90.2 | 80.4 | 79 | .. | 0.15 | —0.50 |
| Ratnagiri | 89.5 | 80.1 | 75 | .. | .. | —0.84 |
| Mormugao | 90.2 | 81.7 | 79 | 0.01 | 0.14 | —1.02 |
| Karwar | 89.5 | 80.3 | 76 | .. | 0.03 | —2.47 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 109.8 | 79.1 | 27 | .. | 0.08 | —0.92 |
| Ahmednagar | 105.3 | 77.3 | 20 | 0.06 | 0.22 | —1.57 |
| Poona | 106.2 | 75.9 | 45 | .. | 0.04 | —1.72 |
| Sholapur | 108.8 | 83.4 | 29 | .. | 0.28 | —1.94 |
| Bijapur | 105.3 | 81.5 | 37 | .. | 0.28 | —2.09 |
| Belgaum | 98.6 | 71.5 | 77 | .. | 2.22 | —1.80 |
| Aurangabad | 107.4 | 75.0 | 29 | .. | 0.09 | —1.62 |
| Nizamabad (Indur). | 111.7 | 82.6 | 22 | .. | 0.47 | —2.59 |
| Hyderabad | 107.2 | 78.2 | 43 | 0.04 | 0.41 | —2.80 |
| MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON— | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 92.9 | 82.6 | 67 | .. | 0.93 | —4.02 |
| Calicut | 92.7 | 81.5 | 79 | .. | 4.67 | —6.19 |
| Cochin | 93.6 | 82.0 | 77 | .. | 5.22 | —11.35 |
| Colombo | 89.5 | 76.7 | 92 | .. | 36.41 | —1.60 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Mamilpatam | 95.3 | 81.5 | 72 | .. | 0.93 | —6.6 |
| Bellary | 108.9 | 79.3 | 45 | .. | 0.56 | —2.78 |
| Cuddapah | 107.5 | 80.0 | 78 | .. | 3.48 | —1.91 |
| Madras | 93.5 | 79.9 | 75 | .. | 30.78 | 9.73 |
| Bangalore | 98.8 | 72.0 | 73 | .. | 4.18 | —1.42 |
| Coimbatore | 102.8 | 74.2 | 68 | .. | 4.37 | —2.55 |
| Trichinopoly | 102.4 | 80.8 | 55 | .. | 11.94 | 0.89 |
| Negapatam | 90.6 | 80.8 | 76 | .. | 53.59 | 23.38 |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

**The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—**

**The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 30th April, was 29.995 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.**

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 29th April 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr | .. | .. | ..Inches. 29.747 |
| Temperature of Air | .. | .. | ..degrees 84.5 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | .. | .. | .. .. 78.4 |
| Dew Point | .. | .. | .. .. 76.8 |
| Relative humidity of Air | .. | .. | .. .. 0.770 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) | | | 2.2 |
| Maximum temperature of Air | .. | .. | ..degrees 90.2 |
| Minimum do do | .. | .. | .. .. 78.4 |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | | | WNW.W.WNW.NW. |
| Movement of Wind | do | .. | .. miles 119 |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. | LOW WATER. Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Sill |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | April | h m | ft. in | April | h m | ft. in |
| TH | 30 | m 27 | 25 5 | 30 | m 7 24 | 16 3 |
| | | 2 30 a | 26 10 | | 8 12 a | 20 7 |
| | May | | | May | | |
| F | 1st | m 2 5 | 24 11 | 1st | m 8 1 | 16 10 |
| | | 3 16 a | 26 | | | 21 |
| SA. | 2 | m 2 51 | 24 4 | 2 | m 8 48 | 17 8 |
| | | 4 10 a | 25 10 | | 10 24 a | 21 2 |
| S | 3 | m 4 1 a | 23 10 | 3 | 9 59 | 18 6 |
| | | 5 17 a | 25 8 | | | |
| M | 4 | m 5 29 | 23 10 | 4 | m 0 4 | 20 7 |
| | | 6 28 a | 25 9 | | m 11 29 | 19 0 |
| TU | 5 | m 6 58 | 24 6 | 5 | m 6 13 | 19 6 |
| | | 7 32 a | 26 2 | | 0 57 a | 19 0 |
| W | 6 | m 8 18 | 25 9 | 6 | m 2 3 | 18 1 |
| | | 8 29 a | 26 9 | | 2 11 a | 18 9 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

April 30 (Thursday) Sunrise 6m. 12m. Sunset 7h. 0 m.
May 1st (Friday) „ 6h. 11m. „ 7h. 1m.
„ 2 (Saturday) „ 6h. 11m. „ 7h. 1 m.
„ 3 (Sunday) „ 6h. 14m. „ 7h. 1 m.
„ 4 (Monday) „ 6h. 10m. „ 7h. 2 m.
„ 5 (Tuesday) „ 6h. 9m. „ 7h. 2 m.
„ 6 (Wednesday) „ 6h. 9m. „ 7h. 2 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 25th, 4h. 51-9m p.m.; First Quarter, May 3rd 11h. 59-0m. a.m.; Full Moon, 10th, 3h. 0-8m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 17th, 3h. 24 1 a.m.

## LABOUR TROUBLES.

HOW GLADSTONE DID AN INTERVIEW.

"This afternoon Gladstone almost skipped into the House of Commons, looking a little flurried," writes Sir Henry Lucy in the Diary in the *Cornhill*, June 17, 1892. "He had spent the afternoon in a task that would have sufficed to exhaust the energies of a much younger man. Gladstone was hecked by a deputation from the London Trades Council, representative of a large section of the working classes, who want to have the hours of labour compulsorily limited.

"The scene at the house of his friend and host in Carlton Gardens was a striking one, significant of much in the British Constitution and the increasing share in its direction the working man is appropriating.

"At a round table in one of the most princely mansions in London sat the veteran statesman. Grouped before him were something like a dozen men who had given up the opportunity of making half a day's wage in order to talk over the eight-hours' question with an authority whom every one expects the general election will once more make Premier. One of the conference was a compositer, another a cigar-maker, a third a stonemason, a fourth a gas-worker, a fifth a docker, a sixth a barge-builder, a seventh a lithographic artist, the eighth the inevitable tailor. Artists are fond of painting historical scenes. The Death of Nelson, the Christening of the Prince of Wales, the Meeting of Wellington and Blucher have each been more or less happily commemorated. For those who have eyes to see, here was a subject worthy of the busiest brush. One thinks with lingering pleasure what a picture Rembrandt could have made of the scene had it happened in his day, when he was painting burgomasters and other commonplace persons whose living faces still look out from immortal canvas.

"It was an exceedingly tough two hours Gladstone went through, his keen enjoyment of it exceeded only by that of his colleagues in conference. But the Old Man with his more than eighty years, in few of which has been a day whose labour was limited by eight hours, was more than a match for them. They were charmed by his smiling courtesy, his old-world deferential manner. But they felt that, as one said when it was over, they were 'getting exceedingly little change out of him.'

"They had come to convince the Grand Old Man, lo! when they had shaken hands with him, and departed under the glamour of his beaming smile, they scratched their heads and began to think that after all it was not quite so clear that a compulsory Eight Hours' Labour Day was as practicable and desirable a thing as it had appeared in the light of early morning when they were shaving and putting on their Sunday clothes to call on Mr. Gladstone."

## MAN AND WIFE FLIERS.

GERMAN WOMAN'S AEROPLANE FACTORY.

Frau Melli Beese, the only airwoman in Germany and the only woman in the world who conducts her own aeroplane works, informs me, says the Berlin corresponent of the "Daily Mail" that she is building an "ocean-going waterplane" with a view to competing for "The Daily Mail" £10,000 prize for the first Trans-atlantic waterplace flight.

She describes her machine, which will shortly carry out trial trips over the Baltic and the North Sea, as a "flying boat." It will be equipped with one of the wonderful Mercedes 100-horse power engines with which German airmen have captured most of the important flying records.

"If the forthcoming trials are satisfactory," said Frau Beese, "I certainly intend to enter for the Atlantic competition. Everything depends on the trials."

Frau Beese, who is a small woman, has great courage and is undaunted by the half-dozen aeroplane accidents in which she has broken bones. Recently she married one of the pupils of the flying school she runs in connection with her works at Johannisthal. He is a young Frenchman named Boutard, but she retains her maiden name as a "flying name." M. Boutard will be her passenger should she start on the Atlantic flight.

# SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

Apl. 30th

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S. S. Gutenfels | Fischbeck | Hamburg Mar. 24 |
| S.S. Etonian | Davies | Rotterdam Apr. 2 |
| S.S. Cleopatra | Nardo | Trieste Apr. 15. |
| S.S. Neuenfels | Frerich | New York Mar 15 |

## DEPARTURES.

Apl. 30th

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. Karara | Lane | Busreh via Karachi |
| S.S. Baroda | Horscroft | Persian Gulf via Karachi |
| S.S. Clan Shaw | Edwards | Madras |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S. S. Gablonz | Gillhuber | Trieste etc. |
| S. S. Oceana | Romico | Stetin |

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Steamer | Itonus | for Calcutta |
| „ | Taiyabi | for Mauritius. |
| „ | Cleopatra | for Trieste etc. |
| „ | Havraise | for Havre |

S. S. Gutenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Gutenfels, 3,551 tons, Captain A. Fischbeck arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, which port she had left on March 24, with a general cargo.

S. S. Etonian:—The steamer Etonian, 2,685 tons, Captain W. T. Davies, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam, which port she had left on April 8, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Cleopatra:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Cleopatra, 2,129 tons, Captain N. Nardo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, which port she had left on April 15, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Neuenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Neuenfels, 3,524 tons, Captain N. Frerich, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York which port she had left on March 15, with a general cargo.

S. S. Clan Shaw:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Shaw, 2,502 tons, Captain C. Edwards, sailed yesterday for Madras, with ballast.

S. S. Gablonz:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Gablonz, 4,740 tons, Capt. I. Gillhuber, will sail to-day for Trieste etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Oceana:—The steamer Oceana, 3,388 tons, Captain K. Romico, will sail to-day for Stetin, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S.S. City of Paris:—The Ellerman Line, steamer City of Paris, homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the morning of the 28th instant.

S.S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, with the homeward Mails of the 25th instant, arrived at Aden at 1-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 29th April.

S.S. Marmora:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Marmora, with the outward Mails of the 24th instant. passed Suez at 2 a.m. on Thursday, the 30th April.

S.S. Jinsen Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Jinsen Maru, left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 29th April.

S.S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru, left Colombo for Bombay on the 29th April and is due here on Sunday, the 3rd May.

Thursday, April 30th 1914,

P DOCK.

| SHED STEAMER | CAPT. | AGENTS |
|---|---|---|
| A Rangoon Maru | Kamoshita | N. Y. K. |
| B Clan Sinclair | Smith | J. F. & Co |
| C. & R. Othello | Turn | J. F. & Co. |
| D & E. Chakrata | Macfarlane | M. M. & Co |
| F Clan Ferguson | Jones | W. & A. G. & Co. |
| G Sardar | Weeks | H, M, S Shoosryt |
| H Khosron | Hannah | T. M & Co |
| K Hallamshire | True | T. M. & Co |
| M Markgraf | Schade | A. S. & Co |
| O. Dargai | Donovan | W. & A. G.& Co. |
| P Adalia | Perry | J. F. & Co |

V. DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Trentham Hall | Jones | J. F. & Co |
| 2 Castalia | Mitchell | W. & A. G. & C. |
| 4 Oceana | Romeo | T. M. & Co |
| 5, Exford | Donaran | J. M. & Co |
| 6 Colonial | Whitborne | W. K. N. & Co |
| 7 Warturn | Roull | W. & A.G. & Co |
| 8 Red Italia | Pesuett | Rubattino Line |
| 9 City of Baroda | Mason | K. N. & Co |
| 10 & 11. Dwarka | Hickey | P. & O. S. N. & Co |
| 12 & 13 Kurmark | Reimer | W. & A. G. & Co |
| 14. Cape Finisterre | Wilson | J. F. & Co |
| 15 Havraise | Saluds | J.M. & Co |

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Caledonia | Dowell | P. & O. S. N. Co |
| 4 Gablonz | Gillhuber | A. L. S. N. & Co |
| 5 Bi[illegible]ica | Stabb | T. [illegible] & Co |
| 6 Banca | Garwood | P. & O. S. N. & Co |
| 7 Austria | Cosulich | A. L. S. N. Co |
| 18, Tanyabi | Kase A. M. | Leewen & Co |

H. W. V. D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lhasa | Manley | M. M. & Co |

HARBOUR WHARF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Homayun | Courtens | T. M. & Co |

M. W. D. D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Okara | Maude | M. M. & Co |

H. W. A. D.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bahrein | Ternel | Arab Steamer |

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aviemoor | Krefod | T. Jeewandas & Co |
| Begna | Atkin | T. M. & Co |
| Buyo Maru | Moriss | S. W. & Co |
| Clan Macneil | Higgens | T. M. & Co |
| Clan Macdouyall | Price | J. F. & Co |
| Clematis | Gunn | J. M. & Co |
| Corsinia | Premuda | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Coniston Water | Simpson | T. M. & Co |
| Crostafels | Schneider | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Cleopatra | Nardo | A. L. S. N. Co |
| Den of Ewnie | White | K. N. & Co |
| Darka | Moxon | M. M. & Co |
| Etonian | Davies | T. M. & Co |
| Fatlika | Rose | M. M. & Co |
| Gutenfels | Fischbeck | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Highland Monarch | Scott | J. M. & Co |
| Hellas | Berg | F. F. C. & Co |
| Itonus | Carey | M. & Co |
| Karachi Maru | Christiansen | N. Y. K. |
| Lindula | Lane | M. M. & Co |
| Manin | Fennary | V. S N. Co |
| Nuenfels | Frerick | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Oranmoor | Moffet | D. D N. & Sons |
| Perlak | Guttes | L. B. P. & Co |
| Purnea | Piggott | M. M. & Co |
| Queen Amelie | McKay | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Quilca | Foss | M. M. & Co |
| Reichenfels | Kisbetin | W. & A. G. & Co |
| Rahmani | Cusack | T. M. & C |
| Rhodesia | Couch | Ralli Br. |
| Rosslyn | Fishley | W. & A. G. & C |
| Sumatra | Porter | P. & O S N Co |
| Zoroastrian | Ostrome | A, Y, & Co |

## AUDITORS' CERTIFICATES.

FEES TO BE CHARGED.

The following press note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

The Governor in Council has had under consideration the desirability of charging a fee for the certificates to be granted under No. 11, of the Bombay Auditors' Certificate Rules, published under Government Notification No. 3068, dated 1st April, 1914, which will vary in amount according to the character of the certificate. It is considered that this course would be justifiable in view of the fact that members of the Institute of Chartered Accounts of England and Wales and similar Associations are bound by their rules to pay a premium when first admitted to membership as well as an annual subscription thereafter. Pending the settlement of the question Government propose to issue temporary certificates valid for one year, which will enable the persons whom the Auditors' Council has recommended to continue the practice of their profession These will be reconsidered in the light of the recommendation of the Council at a later date.

# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 29th.

Consols 2½ % .. .. .. 75 1.16plus ⅜
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25.15½plus ½
Rentes 3% .. .. .. ..86½plus ½
Berlin Cheques on London .. ..20.48—½
Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. 27 3.16—1.16
Bar Silver 2 months hence .. 27 3.16—1.16
Closing Tone of silver:—Fall caused by India selling.
Rupee Paper 3½ % .. 63 13.16plus 1.16
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate) .. .. .. ½13.16—1.32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) 87½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. ..2 11.16unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6m-st.2 13.16—1.16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3½unchanged
„ „ „ „ 6 „ 3½unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) .. .. .. 77.9½
Interest day to day loans .. .. 1½plus ⅜
„ 7 day market loans .. .. 2plus ½

### SALE OF COUNCIL BILL.

London, Wednesday, April 29th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-days for Rs. 40,00,000.

| Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 3,20,000 | were allotted to Calcutta | 8,30,000 |
| 5,10,000 | „ „ to Bombay | |

Tenders on Calcutta at ½ (Min. Rate)
Received 5 % above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at ½ (Min. Rate)
Received 5% above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.00

| Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 13,30,000 | were allotted to Calcutta. | 31,70,000 |
| 12,40,000 | „ „ to Bombay | |
| 6,00,000 | „ „ to Madras. | |

Tenders on Calcutta at ½ 1.32 (Min. Rate)
Received 5 % above that rate in full
Tenders on Bombay at ½ 1.32 (Min. Rate)
Received 5% above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay .. .. .. .. 16.04
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* .. .. Rs.43,60,000
Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 40,00,000

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 29th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 8,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. 1,000
Futures at New York May .. ..12.58—4
Futures at New York July .. ..12.44—1
Advanced early on Commission house buying and declined later owing to Longs unloading.
Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.10unchag.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13½unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—steady.
Futures at New Orleans May .. 12.88unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July .. 12.75plus 2
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8⅝unchgd.
Demand Bills .. .. .. ..4.87½—⅝
Silver Commercial Bars. .. .. 59—¼

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 29th.

| | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | .. | 10,000 |
| „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | .. | 1,000 |
| „ Sales of East Indian | .. | 100 |
| „ Imports | .. .. | 3,000 |

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Fair demand. Unchanged
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady.
Tone of Manchester Market quiet with a limited enquiry.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mid. Americans .. | .. .. .. | 7.35 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. . | .. .. .. | 9.05 |
| New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) | May | 12.57—3 |
| | July | 12.43—5 |
| New York Official noon call | May | 12.67plus 5 |
| | July | 12.50 „ 5 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | May | 12.89 „ 1 |
| | July | 12.76 „ 3 |

CLOSING PRICES.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| A.M. | 6.91unchgd. |
| M.J. | 6.91 „ |
| J.J. | 6.81—1 |
| J.A. | 6.78—1 |
| A.S. | 6.65unchgd. |
| S.O. | 6.44—1 |
| O.N. | 6.34—1 |
| N.D. | 6.28—1 |
| D.J. | 6.26—1 |
| J.F. | 6.26—1 |

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, April 29th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June; London value unchanged 37⅛
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. dull.
South American Rozario Santa FE—60lbs. sellers April; dull 33—¼
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. sellers May; dull unchanged 34¼
New South Wales April-May; done and sellers unchanged 36⅜

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May; Antwerp sellers canal unchanged 53¼
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms April-May; Dunkirk sellers canal 54½plus ¼
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms April-May; Dunkirk sellers canal quiet but steady 49¾plus ¼
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms April-May; Dunkirk done firm 51¼plus ¼
Linseed Calcutta New Terms April-May; London sellers firm unchanged 49
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May; Hamburg sellers firm 44⅛plus ⅛
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) April-May; Hull sellers dull unchanged £5.12.6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £64 plus ¼
Copper Braziers unchanged £78
Yellow Metal unchanged ) 6¾

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 11

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers May-August; very steady not much doing unchanged 12.8¼
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; firmly held but nothing doing 12plus ⅜
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May; .. .. .. .. 9.4¼—½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.; 9.8¼plus¼
Very small business doing.
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-August; steady but not active unchanged 13.3¼
Mauritius Crystals C. &)F. Calcutta April; value unchanged 11.2¼
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay April; value quiet unchanged 11.1½
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11.9¾
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value steady nothing doing unchanged 11.11¼

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June; Buyers quiet quiet 2.11½—¼d

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 34.3
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 36.3
General Tone of Tallow Auction Easier.

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Bombay, 30th April 1914

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 boxes gold | 1,72,800 | London. | Mercantile. |
| 10 „ „ and sovs, | 4,20,000 / 37,500 | „ | The Supdt, P. & O. S. N. Co. |
| 28 boxes gold | 19,77,600 | „ | National |
| 20 „ sovs. | 15,00,000 | Alexandria | „ |
| 2 „ „ | 1,12,500 | Aden | „ |

### MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 40 lakhs up, and the Bank rate has to-day been reduced by one per cent., and now stands at five per cent.
The Bank of Bombay rate remains unchanged at six per cent.

### EXCHANGE.

The Market is quiet with ... business doing either way.

We quote:—

| BANKS SELLING— | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| T. T. ready .. | 1 | ¼ |
| D. D. mail ... ... | 1 | 4 1-32 |
| T. T. forward, to June.. | 1 | 3 31-32 |
| BANKS BUYING— | | |
| Private D. D. ready ... | 1 | 4 3-32 |
| Credits 3 m-s ready ... | 1 | 4 7-32 |
| „ „ forward, 15th May | 1 | 4 3-16 |
| „ 6 m-s ready .. | 1 | 4 11-32 |
| Francs 3 m-s ready .. | | 170½ |
| Marks „ „ ... | | 138⅜ |
| 60 days Hongkong ... | | 143½ |
| „ „ Shanghai .... | | 194 |
| „ „ Japan ... ... | | 149½ |

### BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1/16 down both for ready and forward at 27 3/16. The Local Market opened rather steadier and has remained quiet and unchanged during the day at our quotations. A small business is reported.

| We quote:— | Rs. | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| English bar gold .....24 | 3 | 6 | |
| Australian bar gold .....24 | 2 | 6 | |
| Sovereigns .....15 | 0 | 0 | |
| Silver (cum duty) ready .....78 | 9 | 0 | |
| 1st Settlement.....78 | 9 | 0 | |
| 2nd Settlement.....78 | 13 | 0 | |

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 28th April 1914.

| | Bars | Ounces |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway.....90* | | 106,735 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway.....10 | | 11,880 |

* Boxes and bars.

### GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market presented a good deal of excitement to-day owing to the settlement day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-13 gradually went up and the settlement passed off in the vicinity of Rs. 95-14-6 owing to short covering on a large scale due to shortage of paper for the current settlement the bears were rather hard hit and as a result the "budley" difference advanced to annas five in. At the close the Market stood at Rs. 95-10-6 for the 29th May delivery.

### SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood almost unchanged to-day.
Davids were placed at Rs. 507-8.
Currimbhai changed hands at Rs. 211-4 for cash.
Madhavji were in demand at Rs. 1,040.
Swadeshi stood steady at Rs. 1,430 x.d.
Centrals declined to Rs. 1,820 x.d.
Kohinoors improved to Rs. 735 x.d.
Swans were placed at Rs. 260.
Bank of Burma shares were quoted at Rs. 887-8.
Gujrat Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 107.
Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 61-8.
Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 78-8. Deferred declined to Rs. 144.
Telephones changed hands at Rs. 78-8 x.d.

### COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—
*Weld and Co*:—(Liverpool):—"A little scattered short covering of April and May/June deliveries; otherwise featureless." (New York):—"Small but steady Market without any special feature."
*Gruning*:—"Spinners have fixed the price of a considerable quantity of call cotton. Our opinion is that there will be no material change at present."
There is little change in the Home Markets at the close, but the new crop positions in New York (which are not yet cabled by Reuter) are five points up, though there are no future reports of unfavourable weather in America. Otherwise there is nothing of importance to report.
The Local Market opened quiet at about last evening's closing rates. A small business has been done in fine Broach May, and in Khamgaon-Akola and Bengals for the same delivery. At the close the tone remains quiet with fine Khamgaon-Akola May quoted Rs. 204-5. New Crop rates are practically unchanged.
The following private cable has also been received to-day:—
*Hornby Hemelryk*:—"Crop accounts are not so good as they might be. The feeling is gaining ground that the crop will be late as compared with last year. Have not changed our mind and still recommend buying new crop cotton. Think nothing will be gained by waiting."

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Opening Tone .. .. .. Barely steady
Estimated Sales . .. .. .. 8,000
Total Imports .. .. .. .. 1,000
Future delivery prices — Months.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A.M | 6.90 — | 1 |
| M.J. | 6.90 „ | 1 |
| J.J. | 6.80 „ | 1 |
| J.A | 6.77 „ | 1 |
| A.S. | 6.64 „ | 1 |
| S O | 6.43 „ | 1 |
| O.N. | 6.34unchgd | |
| N.D. | 6.28 „ | |
| D.J. | 6.26 „ | |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

*Wheat*:—The Market is firm

| Quotations — | Rs. | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready White, Pessi 85 % ... | 5 | 15 | 6 | R T |
| White Pessi 75 % ..... | 5 | 14 | 6 | „ |
| White Delhi, May ..... | 5 | 15 | 3 | „ |

*Linseed*:—The Market is steady.

| Quotations:— | Rs | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bold Brown Ready ..... | 8 | 8 | 0 | B. T. |
| Bold Brown May ..... | 9 | 1 | 6 | R T |

*Rapeseed*:—The Market is steady.

| Quotations:— | Rs | a | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore May ..... | 8 | 1 | 0 | B. T |
| Yellow Cawnpore May ..... | 9 | 6 | 0 | R. T. |
| Brown Delhi May ..... | 9 | 7 | 0 | R T. |

*Teelseed*:—The Market is steady.

| Quotations:— | Rs | a | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 85 % Bold White.....55 | 0 | 0 | |
| Yellow Hinganghat .... . 53 | 0 | 0 | |
| Back Kutni .....46 | 0 | 0 | |

*Groundnuts*:—The Market is steady.

| Quotations:— | Rs. | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold .....47 | 8 | 0 | |
| Small .....46 | 0 | 0 | |

*Mowraseed*:—The Market is quiet

| Quotations:— | Rs. | a | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ..... 6 | 8 | 0 | Nominal | |

*Poppyseed*:—The Market is steady.

| Quotations:— | Rs. | a | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready .....10 | 2 | 0 | B. T. | |
| May .....10 | 10 | 6 | R. T. | |

*Castorseed*:—The Market is steady;

| Quotations:— | Rs | a | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| Madras ready .....34 | 8 | 0 | |
| Guzerat ready .....34 | 0 | 0 | |
| April May ..... 7 | 1 | 0 | R. T. |

*Cottonseed*:—The Market is quiet but steady.

| Quotations:— | Rs. | a | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Berar .....23 | 0 | 0 | |
| Guzerat .....22 | 8 | 0 | |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 18,109 Bales |
| Wheat ..... | 8,089 Owts |
| Linseed ..... | 14,785 „ |
| Rape Ra etc. ..... | 3,692 „ |
| Gin e lyseed..... | Nil „ |
| Poppyseed..... | 6 847 „ |
| Groundnuts..... ..... | 1,358 „ |
| Castorseed ..... | 10,566 „ |
| Rice ..... ..... | 44,464 „ |
| Myrabollams ..... | 9,511 „ |
| Cottonseed ..... | 32,081 „ |
| Mowraseed ..... | Nil „ |
| Gram ..... | 6,630 „ |
| Jowar..... | 2,955 „ |
| Maize ..... | Nil „ |
| Barley ..... | 2,298 „ |

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

In the Calcutta Share Market to-day a fair amount of business was put through at firm rates. The transactions included:—
Coal.—Bhalgora 25 7/8; Bhuskajora 17¾: 18; Bokara Ramgur 11¼; Barboni 12½; Equitable 23½; North-West 17 7/8; Prem Ranegunge 21; Union 11¼.
Jute.—Albion (pref.) 115; Barnagore (ord.) 66½; Union (ord.) 157.
Tea.—Grob (pref.) 104; Grob (ord.) 28; Kelite 321; N. W. Cachar 145; Tirrihannah 16½.
Railway.—Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 100.
At to-day's meeting the Directors of the Bank of Bengal decided to further reduce the interest rate to five per cent. from May 1.

### SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA.

As to this parrot cry of "boats for all," it is a false hope. Possibly ignorant clamour from land's people is somewhat responsible for it. With boats of present dimensions it will not do. As to these small rafts which may be "thrown from the vessel's deck," what, may we ask, will be the condition of the unfortunate people on board of them after half-an-hour in even moderate Atlantic weather? Boats *will* stand a good deal of sea if properly managed, but these little death traps will be practically under water. If rafts of large size were admissible there might—we think—be something in it; certainly they would require launching by mechanical means like boats, but when afloat they would at least keep people alive for the three hours or so before rescue came.—Editor of "The Nautical Magazine."

A few days ago Messrs. Kashibashi and Co., Naraingunj Bankers, despatched Rs. 67,500 to Calcutta, escorted by two officers of the firm. On opening the boxes in Calcutta three of them, which contained Rs. 19,500 were found full of lead and pieces of iron, and the money missing. Information was lodged with the Sealdah Police who have handed over the enquiry to the Railway Police, Naraingunj. One of the officers who brought the money to Naraingunj station has been arrested.

## BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

### Banks.

| Name and Amount paid up | When Div. Paid. § | Last Div. | Approximate Quotation. |
|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | R. |
| Bank of Bombay .. | July | % | 1,602½ |
| Bank of India Rs. 50 .. | do. | 6% | 61 |
| Bank of Bengal .. .. | do. | 14% | 1,645 |
| Bank of Madras .. .. | do. | 12% | 1,460 |
| Bank of Bangoon Rs. 25 .. | .. | 4½% | 20 |
| Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 .. | do. | 8% | 56XD |
| Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20 .. .. | do. | Nil | 5 |
| The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 .. .. .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 25 .. .. | .. | 7½ | 26 |
| Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.) | .. | .. | 10 |
| Standard Banks Rs. 50 P ) | .. | Nil | 25 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. | .. | .. | 280 |
| Allahabad Bank .. .. | Jan.-Aug. | 14% | 360 |
| The Poona Bank (Old Issue Rs. 30 .. .. | .. | 10% | 35 |
| New Issue Rs 15 .. | June | 10% | 15 |
| Punjab National Bank .. | do. | 10% | 175 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS .. | | | |
| Chartered Bank .. .. | | | |
| Mercantile Bank .. .. | | | |
| { £ 12½ A .. | | 8% | £22–1–2 |
| { £12½ B .. | .. | 8% | £21–1–2 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. .. | do. | 34% | £18–10 |
| Eastern Bank Ltd. £4 .. | Mar.-Nov. | 6% | 82XD |
| National Bank of India £12½ .. .. | Sep.-Mar. | 14% | 615 |

### Spinning and Weaving Companies.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance .. | May-Oct. | 25 | 820XD |
| Alliance .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | Nil | 30 Nom. |
| Berar Manufacturing .. | .. | .. | 60 |
| Bo. Cotton Manufacturing .. | .. | .. | 125 |
| Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., .. | .. | 25 | 630XD |
| Bombay United .. .. | May-Nov. | 20 | 470XD |
| Century .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | 8 | 235 |
| Central India .. .. | May-Nov. | 50 | 1820XD |
| China .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | 45 | 580XD |
| Chinoi Silk .. .. | .. | 20 | 400 |
| Colaba Land and Mill .. | Mar.-Sep. | 55 | 1410 |
| Coronation Mills .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | Nil | 460 |
| Connaught .. .. .. | do. | Nil | 100 |
| Cooria .. .. .. | April | 50 | 575 |
| Crescent .. .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | 6 | 115 |
| Currimbhoy . .. .. | do. | 10 | 211-4XD |
| David .. .. .. | May-Nov. | 20 | 506¼ |
| Edward Sasson .. .. | .. | 10 | 172-8 |
| Emperor Edward .. .. | .. | 25 | 440 |
| Empress .. .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | .. | 110 |
| Fazulbhoy .. .. .. | May | 20 | 473¾ |
| Framjee Petit .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | 50 | 1,380XD |
| Finlay Mills . .. .. | .. | 10 | 305 |
| Gold Mohur . .. .. | .. | 25 | 525 |
| Hindustan .. .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | 60 | 500 |
| Howard and Bullough .. | do. | 15 | 300 |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. | do. | 60 | 1250 |
| Imperial Cotton .. .. | do. | Nil | 80 nom |
| Indian Dyeing and Bleaching .. .. .. | .. | 4 | 102¼ |
| Indian Manufacturing .. | do. | 25 | 380 |
| Indo-China Manufg. .. | Apl.-Oct. | 60 | 950 |
| Indore Malwa .. .. | Dec. | 6 | 145 |
| James Greaves .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | Nil | 160 |
| Jamshed Manufg. .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | 5 | 95XD |
| Jewraj Baloo .. .. | May. | 20 | 400 |
| Jubilee Mills . .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | Nil | 125 |
| Khandesh Rs. 610.. .. | June-Dec. | 25 | 705 |
| Khatao .. .. .. | May-Nov. | 45 | 1,360XD |
| Kohinoor .. .. .. | Mar-Aug. | 25 | 735XD |
| Lakshmi Cotton .. .. | April. | 60 | 1,075XD |
| Madhowji Dharamsi .. | June-Dec. | 60 | 1,040 |
| Madras United .. .. | June-Dec. | 60 | 1,900 |
| Maneckjee Petit .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | 50 | 1,780 |
| Meyer Sassoon .. .. | .. | Nil | 80 |
| Morarjee Goculdas . .. | Apl.-Oct. | 115 | 2,420XD |
| Nawab of Cambay.. .. | .. | 30 | 550 |
| New Great Eastern .. | Apl.-Oct. | 8 | 215 |
| New City of Bombay .. | Mar.-Sep. | 65 | 995XD |
| Phœnix .. .. .. | Jan.-July | 8 | 170CD |
| Presidency .. .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | Nil | 220 |
| Sassoon Cotton .. .. | April | Yr. 50 | 725 |
| Sassoon Silk .. .. | do. | Yr. 35 | 420 |
| Sholapore .. .. .. | June-Dec. | 150 | 5,050 |
| S. Mahratta . .. .. | Nov. | .. | 40 |
| Standard Mills .. .. | May-Nov. | 40 | 1100 |
| Sun .. .. .. | Oct. | .. | 100 |
| Surat Rice Mill .. .. | May | 15 | 180 Nom |
| Swan .. .. .. | New O. | 10 | 260 |
| Swadeshi .. .. .. | May-Oct. | 65 | 1,430 |
| Textile .. .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | 40 | 1,200 |
| Union Mill .. .. .. | .. | 3 | 150 |
| Vishnu Cotton O. | .. | Nil | 365 |
| 7 % P | | Nil | 635 |
| Western India .. .. | Sep. | 60 | 435 |
| Mysore Spinning .. .. | July | 15 | 240 |

### Press Companies.

| | | Last. Div. Rs. | Years Rs |
|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar .. | May. | 300 | 4,800 |
| Albert Kurraches .. | Nov. | 45 | 500 |
| Breul's Cawnpore .. | Aug. | 6% | 120 |
| The Bellary Press .. | Dec. | 15 | 190 |
| Broach City .. | Oct. | 14 | 13 |
| Fort .. .. | Nov. | 5 | 290 |
| Godavery Valley .. | .. | 6 | 90 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy .. | July | 40 | 645 |
| Hindustan P. & M. .. | .. | 15 | 725 |
| Hingolee .. | Sept. | 5 | 55 |
| Indian Cotton .. | Oct. | 10 | 1281 |
| Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd. .. | .. | 7½ | 107 |
| Kamgaum .. | Sept. | 30 | 190 |
| Mahmudpura Ct. .. | .. | 7½ | 100 |
| Mehuva .. | Oct. | Nil | 25 |
| Mercantile .. | do. | Nil | 18 |
| Manmar Manufg. .. | Aug. | 12½ | 220 |
| New East India .. | Sep. | 78 | 10 |
| New Mofussil Co., .. | Nov. | 50 | 842 |
| New Berar .. | Oct. | 40 | 522-8 |
| New Prince of Wales .. | do. | 45 | 685 |
| Sind .. | Nov. | 30 | 250 |
| Surat City .. | Oct. | 20 | 230 |
| Volkart, U.P. Ltd. .. | Sept. | 30 | 625 |
| Vardwan G.P. .. | .. | 12 | 133 |

### Railway Companies.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly . | Sep.-Aug. | 5½% | 133XD |
| Ahmedabad Prantej Rly. | Feb.-July | 6½ | 677½ |
| Amritsar Patty Rly | Mar-Aug. | 6% | 150XD |
| Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 | Jan.-July | 4% | 126 |
| Dhond Baramati Rs. 80 .. | | 4% | 121 |
| Gujarat Rlys. Rs. 100 .. | | 4% | 109 |
| Mandra Bhom Rly Rs. 25 .. | Jan.-July | 4% | 30 |
| Sara.-Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25 | Jan.-July | 4% | 25 |
| Sind Light Rlys. .. .. | June-Dec. | 8% | 161 |
| Tapti Valley Railway Co... | Apl.-Aug. | 6% | 582½XD |
| Upper Sind Light Rly. .. | | 4% | 126 |

### Miscellaneous Companies.

| | | Last. Div. | Years |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown Co., .. | Oct.-May | 6 | 125 |
| All India U. I. Co., Ltd., Rs. 20 .. | August | Nil | 61 |
| Bamanikua .. | .. | .. | 44 |
| Backbay Bath .. | | | 35 |
| Badham Pile .. | July. | 7 | 92 |
| Baroda Tram Co., .. | Jan.-Aug. | | 25 |
| Bo. Burma T. Corpt. .. | .. | 35 | 890 |
| Bombay Electric { P. | Feb.-Aug. | 6% | 179 |
| Supply and T. Co., Ltd { O. | | 5% | 232 |
| Bombay Ice Manufg. .. | H. yearly | 30 | 19 |
| Bombay Flour Mill .. | Mar.-Oct. | 20 | 880XD |
| Bo. Land and Building .. | .. | Rs. 5 | 500 |
| Bombay S.N. Co., O. ) | Mar.-Sep. | 6% | 205 |
| Bombay S.N. Co., P. ) | Sep.-Oct. | 1 | 262½ |
| Central I. M. Co., Ltd. .. | April. | | 21½ |
| City of Bombay Building Co., .. | Dec.-Jan. | 20 | 100 nom |
| Delhi Flour .. .. | Sept. | Nil | 530 |
| Empire of I.L. Rs. 50 .. | .. | 42½ | 137½ |
| Indian Cement Rs. 150 .. | .. | .. | 12½ |
| Indian Mercantile In Co., Ltd. Rs. 20 .. | Dec. | Nil | 103 |
| Cotton Oil Indian { O. { Old 100 / New | June | 12 7½ | 89 |
| Company { Issue 75 P..100.. | | 7½ | 200 |
| John Roberts & Co., .. | Oct.-July | .. | 182 |
| Jost Engineering Co., Rs.50 | July | 10½ | 52 |
| Kalni Cement Ordy, 100 .. | do. | 10½ | 83 |
| „ Deffd 40 .. | .. | .. | 76 |
| „ Pref. 100 .. | .. | .. | 96 |
| Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 .. | .. | 12½ | 162 |
| Karrachee Landing Rs. 75 | July | .. | 100 |
| Marcks & Co., .. | .. | 8 | 98XD |
| Marsland Pr. Co., O. .. | .. | Nil | 80 |
| Marsland Price Co., P. .. | .. | 7% | 64 |
| Napier Hotel Co., .. | May | Rs 3½ | 35 |
| O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50 | July | 30% | 525 |
| Phillips & Co., .. | Sept. | 10% | 34 |
| Port Canning Co., .. | .. | 45 | 862½ |
| Shivrajpur Synd, etc., .. | .. | .. | 18½ |
| Sirdars' Carbonic Gas Co. | Mar-Aug. | 17½% | 79 |
| Soundy & Co., .. | .. | Nil | 70 nom |
| Tata Iron and { O. / D. / Steel., { P. | Jan. / & / July | .. | 78½ / 144 / 135 |
| Tata Hydro Electric O P 7% .. | Jan. | 4% | 1045 / 905 |
| Thacker & Co., .. | May | 34% | 210 |
| Telephone Co., .. | April | Rs. 3 | 78XD |
| Treacher & Co., .. | July | 15 | 480 |

## JEWS AND THE BIBLE.

### A NEW TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH.

There has recently been completed a Jewish translation into English of the Jewish Bible (that is, of course, the Old Testament), writes a Jewish correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian." It is the work of a group of American Jewish scholars, prominent among whom are Dr. Cyrus Adler and Dr. Joseph Jacobs, and the responsible editors are Dr. Jastrow, Dr. K. Kholer and Dr. de Sola Mendes. The financial responsibility has been borne chiefly by Mr Jacob Schin, the banker, and the translation is appearing under the auspices of the Jewish Publication Society of America. Those who are familiar with the currents of Jewish thought in America will recognise among the group of scholars engaged in the work representatives of all schools of thought from the extreme of Orthodoxy to a pretty free Reform. Such co-operation is practicable because Jewish religious differences are of a kind which do not hamper complete unanimity in translating the Bible, since all Jews accept the same traditional text and reject the glosses and twists and perversions which non-Jewish scholars have endeavoured to foist upon the Bible in the interests of their particular creeds. The translation has been in progress since 1898.
This translation will probably become the standard Jewish rendering into English, but it is not the first. English-speaking Jews, whatever, their admiration for the Authorised Version as a literary achievement, cannot find it satisfactory, partly because in numerous places the translation is erroneous or perverted to support a dogma, and partly because it is printed with marginal or head notes of a Christian tendency. As long ago as 1840 a Mr. de Sola undertook a Jewish translation into English but issued no more than Genesis. Several other partial attempts were made, and in 1851-6 Benisch achieved a complete translation. In 1884 the late Dr. Friedlander issued a "Jewish Family Bible," which received the sanction of the Chief Rabbi. In America, in 1854, Issac Leeser issued a translation, which was in part a revision of the Authorised Version. None of these renderings has gaind a foothold, because, whatever, their other merits, they have no literary attraction. The new American version is intended to combine the Jewish point of view, modern scholarship, and literary quality. It remains to be seen whether it will succeed where its predecessors have failed. Certainly it is the most elaborate, the best organised and the most responsible venture of the kind.

### SOME FAMOUS TRANSLATIONS.

Jewish translations of the Bible into other languages than Hebrew date back a long way. Shortly after the time of Ezra Aramaic took the place of Hebrew as the vernacular of the Jews, and there are traces of an early practice of translating the Bible into this vernacular. The existing Arammaic versions (Targumim) of the various books of the Bible were done at varying dates, all considerably later than Ezra. The oldest of all Jewish translations is the Septuagint, into Greek, which was begun probably in the third century before the present era, and went through repeated revisions at the hands of Jewish scholars. Saadia did the Bible into Arabic in the tenth century, and the first Yiddish rendering dates back to the fifteenth century. The Yiddish translation is much used by women; it is a paraphrase and commentary stuffed with legendary lore, rather than a translation. Of modern versions the most famous and most significant is Mendelssohn's rendering of the Pentateuch. It is unique because its object was not to make the Hebrew more intelligible, but to teach German Jews German and to drive out Yiddish. It is a landmark, by no means all for good, in the latter-day history of Jewish thought.

### THE "MIRACLE OF THE SEPTUAGINT."

The Jewish attitude towards transalations from the Bible has varied from time to time. It was only under pressure of Jewish ignorance of Hebrew that the Rabbis permitted translations, and they have usually drawn a distinction between specifinally Jewish tongues, like Aramaic and Yiddish, and non-Jewish tongues. Two legends as to the Septuagint illustrate the problem represented by a translation into Greek. It is said that each of the translators of the Septuagint was shut off apart from the others, and when all had finished, the rendering of each was found to be idential with that of all the others. In other words, only a miracle could secure a faithful rendering. The other lenged says that when the Septuagint was finished Palestine rocked on its base, a legend fortified by another to the effect that the day on which the law was translated into Greek was as fatal as the day on which the Golden Calf was made. In other words, a translation by making ignorance of Hebrew easy undermines Judaism. The history of the Mendelssohnian rendering justifies this fear. Perhaps it may be said that the new American translation is already something of an anachronism. The tendency of modern Judaism of the living species is to revive Hebrew as a living tongue, spoken, written, and read by all Jews, and to deepen the interest in Hebrew literature; in other words, to make a translation into English or any other tongue unnecessary.

### COSTLY ADMINISTRATION OF THE POOR LAW.

Of recent years there has undoubtedly been a very considerable increase of expense in connection with the Poor Law. In London it has been especially due to the erection and maintenance of costly and exceedingly well-equipped Poor Law hospitals and dispensaries, as well as other institutions for special classes of paupers. In the country generally it has to a certain extent arisen from the appointment of a larger number of officials—Relieving Officers and others—and through appointing those who were better equipped for their work, and therefore were rightly paid higher salaries. —Dr. W. E. Chadwick in "The Churchman."

## RUSSIAN SCANDALS.

### BISHOPS' STRANGE EFFORTS FOR REFORM

The trial of the "Okhta God's Mother" has served to concentrate once more Russian public opinion on the crisis through which the Orthodox Church is passing at the present moment, wired "The Standard" correspondent at St. Petersburgh on April 6. The Okhta scandal is not by any means the only one of its kind. Orthodox Russia is swarming with self-appointed saints, miraculous healers, and blasphemers of every kind, and the Church itself is ailing from a partial dissolution of discipline and even morals.
Every day almost brings its crop of various scandals. At one time Russia is started by a monk named Innocent, who proclaims himself to be John the Baptist, and gets an enormous following in the south-western provinces, working miracles, curing cripples, and preaching the impending end of the world. At another time a simple charlatan named Brother Jacob crops up in the Tver diocese, almost in the heart of Russia, and in association with a peasant woman, who proclaims herself as "The Virgin Mary," engages in driving out devils from the sick and in preaching the most blasphemous doctrines. Then again the ecclesiastical authorities discover at the great Alexander Nevsky Lavra (monastery), near St. Petersburg, a most terrible state of affairs, and the police have to intervene to cut short the immorality and crime.
Of course, the authorities are doing their best to fight these phenomena and to restore the slackened discipline. Some of their measures in this direction are undoubtedly wise, but they lack homogeneousness and system, and leave the ground free for experiments of a more doubtful character.

### NO STARCHED COLLARS.

It is certainly not conducive to the welfare of the Church, but probably the reverse, when the Bishop of Riasn, for instance, issues a decree forbidding his clergy not only to smoke, but also to wear starched collars. His brother, the Bishop of Vologda, goes one better and prohibits even the wearing of starched cuffs. Or what should we say when the Bishop of Dvinsk forbids the clergy to belong to any co-operative society, and another punishes a priest for using such foreign words as "opposition," "protest"?
The other day the diocese of Tobolsk received a new Bishop in the person of Father Barnabas, and in the very first sermon delivered to his flock he proclaimed that no woman should come into the church in a hat or in coloured skirts or in a tight dress or stand near the men; and one of his first circulars to his clergy contained an injunction against smoking, the wearing of silk church robes, and against visiting kinematographs. A priest who nevertheless ventured to set his foot in a picture palace was degraded to the rank of a deacon and sent to a distant monastery, where he was to perform Divine Service every day for a period of two months. This latter punishment called forth the protest of the entire clergy of the diocese, who lodged a complaint with the Holy Synod, arguing that the compulsory conduct of Divine Service was opposed to the morals of the Church, which required from its servants that they should praise God of their free will and with a joyful heart.

## AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following summary of Season Reports for the week ending 28th April, was published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—
There was slight rain during the week in the districts of Kanara and Satara, and in the Karnatak, and Kolhapur. The standing rabi crops were generally in good condition except for slight damage by rats in Kaira. Harvesting of rabi crops is nearing completion. Picking of cotton is progressing in Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Dharwar, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Preparation of lands for the sowing of kharif crops generally continues. The supply of fodder was inadequate in Poona, Sholapur and Satara, but grass and kadbi are being imported to make good the deficiency. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in Sholapur, and was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in Sholapur, Satara,

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Mail steamer Persia, due at 5 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. H. M. | Dep. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail | 12-35 | 17-0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) | 13-20 | 21-0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 9-15 | 13 0 |
| Madras Mail | 6-0 | 21-30 |
| Delhi Express (3rd and inter class) | 7-40 | 7-30 |
| Poona Mail | 11-10 | 14-45 |
| Poona Express | 19-35 | 8-0 |
| Manmad Express | 11-30 | 14-25 |

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY
(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

| | Bombay. Arr. H. M. | Dep. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express | 6-30 | 21-0 |
| Gujarat Mail | 7-30 | 21-30 |
| Kathiawar Express | 5-45 | 21-45 |

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V. D. Commanding.

April, 30.

162 Signalling Class. Friday 1st May 1914; The Signalling class will parade at Head Quarters on Friday next the 1st May at 6-45 p.m.

134 Resignation. The undermentioned having resigned is struck off the Strenght of the Corps from to-days date:—
No. 888 Gunner A. G. Fenner No. 1 Company.

175 Leave.—The undermentioned have been granted leave of absence as stated against their names:—
No. 1389 Cpl. W. H. Stubbs No. 2 Coy. from 1st to 31st May 1914.
No. 1405 Bombr F. Wellings No. 1 Coy. from 2nd May 1914 for 6 Months.

(Sd.) R. C. D GRAHAM, Captain, R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel E. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding, May. 1.

322. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Friday 1st, Afternoon "H" Coy.
Saturday 2nd, Morning Any Coy. Class Firing, Afternoon "H" Coy.
Sunday 3rd, Practice Binning Shield Competition.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus morning 6-15 a.m. afternoon 1-5 p.m.
The Binning Shield Competition will be fired on Sunday the 24th May instead of Tuesday the 26th May as stated in programme issued to members.

(Sd.) O. T. Mac. R. LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HOUSE.

Squadron Orders By Captain Stanley Reed, Offg.-Commandant.

May 1, 1914.

1. The Competition for the "Scout Contest" and Horsemastership Cups are indefinitely postponed and will not take place to-morrow afternoon Saturday, the 2nd instant.
2. In accordance with the Brigade Order No. 93 dated the 15th April 1914, the following N. C. Officers of the Bombay Light Horse passed an examination of proficiency certificates held at Bombay on the 6th April 1914, Corpl. H. F. Lodge, Corpl. J. R. Webster, Corpl. R. C. Lowndes.
3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength and posted as follows:—Messrs. T. M. Dowie and G. G. Fletcher to "A" Troop, Mr. Hugh Fraser to "B" Troop, Mr. Leslie G. B. Gould to "D" Troop.

## ARRIVALS IN BOMBAY.

The Ellerman Line s. s. "City of Birmingham" Commander, W. J. Haughton left Liverpool on the 9th instant and is due here on the evening of the 1st of May with the following passengers, who will be landed at the Ballard Pier.

Mrs. A. T. Hodgson; Mrs. C. De C. Ireland; Lt. & Qr. Mr. J. Macrae; Mrs. Macrae; Master Alex. Macrae; Miss Eileen Macrae; Mrs. E. M. Stuart; Capt. G. A. Taylor; Mrs. Taylor; Mr. G. A. Brigstock; Mrs. A. Adkins & Infant; Mr. H. M. Carroll; Mrs. Carroll & Infant; Miss Ida Carroll; Master W. J. Carroll; Mr. D Evans; Miss L. M. Ghose; Mr. Hassam H. A. Nathoo; Mrs. E. Owen.

Liverpool to Karachi:—Mrs. S. H. Brooks & Child; Mrs. H. Holmes, Child & Infant; Miss Handfield Jones; Miss F. Nicol Jones; Miss Miller.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Officer Commandng Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay Brigade, will arrange to fire a Royal Salute of 31 guns, at 8 a.m., on the 6th May, 1914, to announce the anniversary of the association to the Throne of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor.

## QUARANTINE REGULATIONS IN MAURITIUS.

The ordinance which was passed by the Government of Mauritius, to consolidate and amend the law relating to quarantine in force in that Colony and which was brought into operation on the 31st December, 1913, is published in Thursday's issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette," for general information.

## PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

It is notified in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" that Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, Barrister-at-Law, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is granted privilege leave from the 5th May, to 6th June, 1914, both days inclusive.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on leave of Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders:—

Mr. Frank Oliveria, LL.B., to act as Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. Ghulam Husain Rahamtullah Khairaz, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. Bapu Narayan Athavle, LL.B., to act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

## DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a. m. on Thursday 60 attacks and 42 deaths from plague, 3 attacks and 4 deaths from small-pox and 1 attack of cholera, were reported from Bombay City. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 148, as compared with 143 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 117 of 1912. The plague deaths were reported from the following places:—Worli 6, Dhobi Talao 6, Mahim 5, Umarkhadi 5, Kamatipura 4, Mahalaxmi 4, Kumbharwada 4, Mandvi 3, Dongri 3, Byculla 2, Tarwadi 2, Mazagon 2, Walkeshwar 2, Khara Talao 2, Bhuleshwar 2, Fort (North) 1, Esplanade 1, Chukla 1, Fanaswadi 1, Khetwadi 1, Girgaum 1, Parel 1, and Sion 1. Altogether 1834 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Wednesday, 142 of them being found to be plague infected. A Ward contributed 6 of these latter, B Ward 55, C Ward 38, D Ward 13, E Ward 22, F Ward 8 and G Ward nil.

## THE LATE MR. ANANDRAO VINAYEK VIJAYAKAR.

We regret to announce the death, at the age of 76, of Mr. Anandrao Vinayek Vijayakar, a prominent member of the Pathare Prabhu community. He originally joined the Medical College, but having an inclination towards the legal profession, he took employment in the firm of Mr. Vinayekrao Harischandra, solicitor, and from there went to the office of a firm of European solicitors which, after having changed its name on different occasions during the last 50 years, is now known as Messrs. Little and Co. Mr. Anandrao served the firm to the time of his death, which took place within three days of the day fixed by his friends to celebrate the jubilee of his connection with the legal profession. Writing to him in April 1908, the Chief Justice, Sir Basil Scott, said in appreciation of his abilities:—"Mr. Anandrao's knowledge and ability in the conduct of legal business is well known and highly appreciated. I believe that in his knowledge and experience in relation to the legal affairs of charitable and religious institutions he is unrivalled by anyone in his position in Bombay."

## HEALTH OF THE CITY DURING THE WEEK.

The health and mortality returns of Bombay for the week-ending 25th instant disclose a rise in the death-rate, as compared with the figures of the week previous. There were 900 deaths last week as compared with 855 in the week before. The week's total mortality is no doubt considerably higher than that of the corresponding week of 1913, which was 779, but is below the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years, 1909 to 1913, which comes to 937. The largest contributory cause to the week's mortality was, of course, plague, which accounted for 268 cases, as against 256, 233, 198 and 129 cases of the preceding four weeks. Among other ailments, small-pox accounted for 17, measles 13, cholera 2, fevers of all kinds 78, diantioea diarrhœa 36, dysentery 17, debility 40, old age 32, tubercular diseases 9, pthisis 29, other diseases of the respiratory system 212. There were 38 still births and 2 premature births. From the point of view of age, out of the total of 900, 141 died under 1 year, 101 were 1 to 5 years old and that the rest were above 5 years. The total number of births during the week was 311, as compared with 352 in the week before and 326 in the corresponding week of 1913.

## PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week-ending 25th April, 1914:—

Bombay City 268, Thar and Parkar District 10, Hyderabad District 17, Nawabshah District 4, Karachi Town and Port 71, Ahmedabad District 5, Kaira District 5, Broach District 1, Surat District 32, Thana District 6; East Khandesh District 3, Poona District, Poona Town 3. Other places in Poona District 14, Ahmednagar District *nil*, Satara District 12, Kolaba District 33, Belgaum District 24, Dharwar District 13, Bijapur District 5, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 36, Cutch State 37, Kathiawar Agency 11, Rewa Kantha Agency *nil*, Surat Agency 2. Total 612.

## PLATT V. KARAKA.

### CASE SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

At the Small Causes Court, Bombay, on Thursday, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, the suit brought by Mr. E. Platt, secretary and manager of the Royal Opera House, against his employer, Mr. J. F. Karaka, for salary due to him was called on for further hearing.

The parties asked for time to settle the matter, and in the afternoon, His Honour was informed that the plaintiff withdrew his plaint without leave to file a fresh suit.

His Honour took a note accordingly, and the parties left the Court.

# BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

## DESERTING FROM THE WORKHOUSE

At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Copping charged S. A. Page, a European with deserting from the Government Workhouse.

The charge against the accused was that he broke open the door of the Workhouse and escaped on the 28th ultimo. Mr. Cooke, the warder, went in search of the accused, whom he found in an Irani's shop on Clare Road.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

## LAW SCHOOL CASE.

### EX-CLERK AND LIBRARIAN SENT TO PRISON.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing on Thursday at the Esplanade Police Court of the case in which Inspector Morris, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Narhao Gopal Mule, lately clerk and librarian in the Bombay Government Law School, with defalcation and embezzlement in respect of Rs. 1,010, being students' fees, in the year 1908.

The details of the charge were reported in the "Chronicle" on the 17th. Inspector Morris called further evidence to show that the accused had been paid fees, for which receipts had been given, but not recorded in the books, after which Mr. Goawala, of the Accountant General's Department, who audited the accounts of the Law School, stated that the discrepancies amounted to Rs. 11,600. His Worship framed a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant of Rs. 435, and the accused, on pleading guilty, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

## GANG OF BURGLARS ARRESTED.

### SHARP SENTENCES.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sheikh Bahudin of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Mahadu Shunker, Balia Govind, Nathu Kalu, Kashinath Pandu and Ganpat Babaji with committing burglary in the day time and theft.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused went round different localities in the city, made a note of any houses locked during the day time, and subsequently broke into those places. In this way during the last month they had broken into two houses at Lamington Road, and one at Girgaum. They were arrested at Kamatipura on the 18th ultimo.

About Rs. 350 worth of clothing ornaments and other articles were recovered from some Marwaris, with whom they had been pledged by the accused. The property belonged to Messrs. M. C. Padhye, M. T. Kaderbhoy and Ramchunder Narayen.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted previous convictions. They were convicted. The first accused was sentenced to two years and ten months', the second to two years and four months', the third and the fifth to two years', and the fourth to one year and six months' rigorous imprisonment.

## A SECRET CROESUS.

### DEATH OF THE AMERICAN LUMBER KING.

Mr. Frederick Weyerhauser, described as "America's secret Crœsus," died on April 4 at Pasadena, California, of pneumonia. He was worth, according to various estimates, from fifty million to one hundred million pounds, all of which was made in lumber. Mr. Weyerhauser owned wholly or held a controlling interest in 50,000 square miles of timber land, an area equal to the whole of England, including 15,000,000,000ft. of standing pine.

Mr. Weyerhauser was unknown outside the lumber world, despite his enormous wealth, until nine years ago, when the Government started an anti-trust investigation into his lumber holdings. It was then revealed that America had overlooked one of its greatest multimillionaires. He was aged 70 at the time, and every effort has since then been made to afford the public some details of his life, but without success. His entire life-work was based on the idea of secrecy, and very little is known of his personality.

He came to America from Niedersaulheim, in Germany, at the age of 18, and began life in a sawmill, surrounded by extreme poverty. He raised early the timber wealth of the American North-West, and, starting with small purchases, he rose to be America's lumber king. One of the very few sayings credited to him is: "I think that we succeeded because I care more for my credit than for my clothes." His associates say that this is true, and they attribute his initial successes to his ability to gain trust and keep it of everybody with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Weyerhauser was uncultured and read very little, but he worked from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m., and knew intimately two things—lumber and men. He was not interested in philanthropy, as far as is known, and this, coupled with his intense aversion from publicity, set him apart from other American milionaires.

## THE RANGOON NAVJOT.

A requisition signed by about 15,000 persons was forwarded yesterday to the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet funds, requesting them to convene a meeting of the Parsi-Zoroastrian Anjuman to condemn the Navjot ceremony performed by Dastur Kaikobad at Rangoon, and to take other measures, and pass other resolutions.

## DHARAVI TAMIL SCHOOL PRIZE-GIVING.

Tuesday was a gala day for the children and the older folks of the Tamil community at Dharavi. It was the occasion of the prize-giving of the school for Tamil children. This school has been established by the S. P. G. Mission, of the Church of England, and has supplied a great need of the colony of Tamils, who have been attracted here by the tanning factories and the great opportunities for trade.

The programme of the prize-giving meeting was a very interesting one. Sweet songs in the liquid Tamil language and most bewilderingly intricate movements of a Tinnevelly national dance entertained the visitors and friends of the school. A report of the school was read by the chairman, the Rev. Mr. French, who is the superintending missionary and the idol of the Tamil community at Dharavi. He reviewed the career of the school from its frail infancy to its present encouraging condition. He then mentioned the opinions of some visitors about the school.

The work of the school had so pleased Bishop Montgomery that he secured £100 to enable the mission to put a suitable school building. The Duputy Educational Inspector paid a visit and was so much satisfied with what he saw that he recommended a grant for it. Mr. T. Buell of the American Mission, who has had long experience in enducational work, examined the school last month and expressed his gratification at the progress of the pupils.

The school authorities intend within a few months to get a fully qualified teacher from Madras for the institution. After the reading of the report. The prices were given away by Mrs. P. M. Mathai (the wife of Dr. P. M. Mathai, a leading Christian physician, who takes a keen interest in several Chiristian activities). Mr. T. Buell then gave a short address in Tamil, exhorting the Tamil people to cooperate with Revs. French and J. Martyn, who are working strenuously for their upliftment, by sending their children to school regularly and by making the best possible use of the opportunities that the S. P. G. Mission offered them for their moral and intellectual advancement.

After garlanding and a brief speech by Mr. Dass, the church warden, the interesting proceedings came to a close.

## SCENE IN A COURT.

### ABUSE OF JUDGES BY A WOMAN LITIGANT.

Miss Jane Cormack, a litigant well known in the Law Courts, created a scene in the Court of Appeal on the morning of April 7. Just before the Master of the Rolls, who was sitting with Lord Justice Buckley and Mr. Justice Channell, commanced to deliver a considered or reserved judgment, Miss Cormack, who occupied a seat opposite the solicitors' table, rose and exclaimed in a loud voice: "Have you sent my action against the Lord Chief Justice and others for trial yet? I am here to enforce my legal rights. There is only one member of the court as it was constituted when I first made my application now present, and I am addressing him. Have you, sir, sent my action down for trial yet?"

The Master of the Rolls.—Madam, will you please sit down? We are now about to deliver judgment. I must ask you to sit down.

Miss Cormack.—I shall not. You are a set of notorious secret evil-livers. You dare to say I am a lunatic.

The Master of the Rolls.—Leave the court, madam, or I will have you removed.

Miss Cormack.—Will you? You dare to have me removed from the court.

The two ushers, Messrs. Gardner and Hannam, then approached Miss Cormack, who had taken a seat at the back of the court, with the intention of removing her. Miss Cormack shouted to them: "You stand aside." The ushers then caught hold of the lady, who struggled violently, shouting: "How dare you?"

Miss Cormack was eventually removed from the court, her parting words being: "You are a set of notorious evil-livers and white slave traffickers."

Outside the court Miss Cormack, who was prevented by one of the attendants from re-entering the court, although she made repeated efforts to do so, characterised the officials and the judges sitting in the Court of Appeal as "a lot of dirty low-class swine" and "a wretched lot of low-class characters, who ought to be put into strait-jackets in a lunatic asylum."

Miss Cormack, after remaining in the corridor outside the court for about an hour, left the building.

## PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 30.

During the week ending 25th April the total plague mortality stood at 11,693 against 14,036 cases. The following are the provincial figures:—Delhi 1, Bombay 657, Madras 9, Bengal 43, Bihar 2,005, the United Provinces 3,700, the Punjab 4,943, Burma 224, Mysore 33, Hyderabad 2, Bhopal 2, Rajputana 32, N. W. Frontier 7, and Kashmir 26.

After a heated discussion on Wednesday the Calcutta Corporation defeated by four votes a proposal to reserve one of the squares for purdanashin women on certain days of the week as an experimental measure.

*When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.*

## ASCETIC'S CRIME.

### MERCHANT MURDEROUSLY ASSAULTED.

A mysterious affair was reported from Mahaluxmi where, yesterday morning Mr. Govindji Madhowji was murderously assaulted by an ascetic.

Mr. Madhowji, who is a member of the firm of Govindji, Madhowji and Co., was going to the temple in the compound of his bungalow as usual at 10-30 yesterday morning when one of the Hindu asceties who live there, suddenly rushed at him, with a heavy iron bar in his hand, and began hitting Mr. Madhowji over the head with the bar.

Mr. Madhowji's cries for help brought Sir Vithaldas Thackersey out of his bungalow which is adjacent to Mr. Madhowji's, and a number of others who quickly rescued the victim from his assailaut.

On being carried to his bungalow it was found that Mr. Madhowji was suffering from three severe cuts on the head, and it is feared the skull has been fractured. He is being attended by Dr. Evans and Dr. Popat Prabhuram, and is in a critical condition.

The crime is one which it is exceedingly difficult to understand, for the assault was unprovoked and motiveless.

On being informed of the assault, Inspector Sargon disarmed and arrested the ascetic.

## SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

### THE CENTRAL FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 4,25,766-4-10; The "Gujarati," being the 16th instalment of contributions collected from the subscribers and readers of the "Gujarati," Rs. 584-7-6; Received from Mrs. Dehdoshtee and Dilsadhegum, being the amount collected by them, through Lady Dunbai Cowasjee Jehangir for the Ladies' Fund, Rs. 447; The "Poona Committee colletions," through Mr. G. S. Doole, Poona, Rs. 200; The "Poona Committee collections," through Mr. G. S. Deele, Rs. 200; Received from Dr. Mrs. Hilla Batliboi, through Lady Dhunbai Cowasjee Jehangir (Ladies Fund) Rs. 105; Through Mr. Chaturbhuj Motilal Ghandhi, Bombay, Rs. 75; "Anonymous", Rs. 50; The Matunga Residents' Association, through the Secretary, Rs. 46-8-0; Through Mr. Makanlal M. Gupta, Baroda, Rs. 27-11-0; Through Mr. Jivaraj G. Mousey, Matunga, Rs. 23; Received from Mrs. H. G. Petit, through Lady Dhunbai Gowasjee Jehangir (Ladies Fund), Rs. 19; Through Mr. Harilal Dwarkadas Sanghavi, Amreli, Rs. 13-11-0; Sums under Rs. 10, Rs. 17-5-0; Total, Rs. 4,27,567-15-4.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## LAWN TENNIS.

### BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

The second semi-final of "A" Class of the Singles took place yesterday, and a good number were present to see the game, in which Kilby gave Bartlett 4/6 and came out on top after a well contested match. Bartlett made a very good start and looked as though he would take the first set with some ease, but Kilby pulled it out of the fire, and though again in the second he began poorly he always after that appeared to have the upper hand. Bartlett was very strong at his back hand shots, in fact he appeared to prefer them to the forehand ones, whereas Kilby's strength lay in his forcing shots from the back line, and he generally had his opponent on the defensive. Keeping him well back, he took advantage of his chances of bringing off shots down the side lines and taken all round gave a very good exhibition.

At the start Bartlett took the first two games, then for the next four each took one in turn till Bartlett again won two in succession, leading at 5-2. This was by no means as over as the score suggested, as Kilby here found excellent length and ran to set with the next four games straight off. In the second, Bartlett again made a good start and took the first two, but Kilby after that scored as many and was level. Bartlett then was prominent again, and with two more led at 4-3. This was all he could do, though, as Kilby with a sequence of three games went to set and match. He will now have to meet England in the final, when he will be owed 40 in each game, and should at least make a close thing of it.

Result:—

"A" Class Singles:—H. W. Kilby, scr., beat L. S. Bartlett, plus 4/6; 6-5, 6-4.

## BEIGHTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

### REPLAY OF TIE IN SEMI-FINALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

The replayed tie in the semi-finals of the Beighton hockey tournament, which was between the Customs "A" team and Jamalpore, came off on the Calcutta ground to-day, Jamapore winning by a goal to "love."

Jamalpore deserved to win, although the hockey played was not of a high class and the goal was in the nature of a fluke. There was a large gathering to view the game and the Customs had few supporters.


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"The previous advertisements in your paper have been very successful and productive of good business."
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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Friday, May 1, 1914.*

## THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Yesterday we were treated, in the columns of a contemporary, to one of the periodical advertisements of the Bombay Improvement Trust which we regret to say are very misleading as to the real extent to which the Trust has carried out the work for which it was primarily established. The Improvement Trust was established in 1898 after an exceedingly lively discussion in the Legislative Council during the passage of what is known as the City of Bombay Improvement Act. The Bombay Government, presided over by Lord Sandhurst, passed this measure in a state of alarm and panic, pressed forward by trade interests, at the back of which was the Venetian Convention. There is a memorable history attached to it which may be perused in the proceedings of the Legislative Council of 1898 and the Select Committee appointed under the Bill. In order to refresh the memory of such of our readers as are not conversant with the opinion held by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, we would refer them to the annals of that body. There is ample in both official publications to inform the student of civic history that the birth of the Improvement Trust was accompanied by immense travail of an unprecedented character. The sponsor for the Bill was Sir Charles Ollivant, a former Municipal Commissioner. He had very little in the way of original material to frame a really sound and comprehensive piece of legislation, and had to borrow wholesale from the English Health Acts, from the Improvement Acts of the City of Glasgow and such kindred measures. A regular Babel of an Act was hurriedly constructed from these materials, unsuited, in a large measure, to the needs and requirements of a semi-oriental city like Bombay with its cosmopolitan poplation, whose environments and social conditions are in no way comparable to those of the most advanced Western cities. In fact, the original enactment was a legislative monstrosity of the first order. The Act not only enjoined the improvement of streets recognised to be insanitary. It was made so comprehensive by encyclopaedic minds as to embrace a regular scheme of "Hausmannising" the city in a variety of ways. While it was ostensibly proclaimed that the fundamental object of the enactment was to get rid of the pestilential condition of the city, reclamation schemes, police accommodation schemes, schemes for housing the working classes, schemes for communications and schemes for the expansion of Bombay were all included in its objects. As such it might, even to-day, take away the breath of many a progressivist in the County Councils of London, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds and so forth. While to add to this "Babel" there were elaborate financial provisions which would amaze the most expert of financiers conversant with local finance. Indeed those provisions were till recently a unique conundrum. The Corporation, to whom a letter was addressed on the subject, was aghast at the Bill, no copy of which was ever furnished, though more than once asked for. But the letter adumbrating the scheme was so adroitly framed that there was absolutely no clue as to the finances which the Corporation was to provide. The financial provisions were separately asked for, but the Government, with an ingenuity hardly creditable to it, studiously ignored that legitimate request, so essential to the proper consideration of the financial liability of the ratepayers. In spite of all these subterfuges, presumably to avoid hostile criticism, the Corporation resolutely considered in Committee the bare outlines as sketched out in the Government letter, and made a report. That report, again, was not unanimous. There was a strong minority which disfavoured it, notably the clauses relating to the constitution. It was adversely commented on in the independent section of the press. Finally, under the pretext of urgency, the measure was hurriedly passed through the Council. This was the genesis. It would take a dozen articles to narrate the history of the Trust during the last fifteen years, during which the Act has had to be tinkered up more than once, but still most unsatisfactorily. You can never improve a malformed child, nor an ill-prepared, ill-considered and ill-digested piece of legislation. It must be replaced and a really well-reasoned enactment, in the light of past experience, substituted for it.

It is known that the Trust has failed faithfully and conscientiously to carry out the fundamental object, for which it was conceived, namely, the improvement of insanitary conditions. It is true that certain limited areas, a mere bagatelle, on the line of alignment of new roads have undergone improvement. But, the scores of plague spots dotted all over the city, from the pestilential Lower Colaba to Fort North, and thence to Mandvi (Koliwadi excepted), and other places, as far as Worlee and Mahim, have not received anything approaching adequate sanitary attention, as contemplated by the Legislature. Something like forty schemes have been launched in a most haphazard way, in respect to the most important of which the Corporation has again and again reminded the Trust that the method and manner adopted from the commencement has been erroneous, and a blunder of the first magnitude! There are solid and well-grounded representations, made more than once by the Corporation to the Government, in reference to some of the most ambitious but ill-considered schemes launched at a breathless pace, costing lakhs upon lakhs. These may be studied by those who care to know the true story of the work done by the Trust during the first fifteen years of its existence. Of course, we are cognisant of what that authority has done. It may be read in the annual reports. But the diligent and critical will soon find out the really striking disproportion between the monies spent on the real improvement schemes of a sanitary character, and the monies lavishly spent on so-called means of communication under the stock plea, an ancient and plausible one repeated with nauseous reiteration, that, unless vacant lands and properties on certain roads were at once acquired it would be almost impossible to acquire them later. We have always the *ipse dixits* of the infallible Chairmen who have presided over the Trust, that land in every quarter will be so enhanced in cost that the golden opportunity will be for ever lost. But the well-informed section of the community hold a contrary opinion on that subject. While the general state of things is, as we have described, it is nauseating to read from time to time the way in which the Trust attempts to justify itself before an ignorant and uncritical public, and even the Government itself. It is constantly trumpeting its operations as if they were a marvel of organisation, Civilian ability, and Civilian cleverness. It seems to be nobody's business to go critically into the details of all that the Trust has accomplished since 1898. No one has given from an independent standpoint a correct survey of what has been done *sanitarily*, and how far the monies expended on sanitary improvements proper compare with those expended on mere roads and communications. We should like some expert to undertake the duty of telling the public how many, out of the scores of plague spots, which were palpably discernible in 1898, have been improved, and how many still remain in the same insanitary condition as in 1898 and *when* they are likely to be improved. We are not blind to what the Improvement Trust has accomplished; but what we venture to urge is whether what has been accomplished is satisfactory from the point of view of sanitation and commensurate with the crores spent. Has the fundamental object of the Trust been achieved to anything like popular satisfaction? It is very well, in season and out of season, to proclaim from the housetops what marvels have been accomplished. But sober and critical people can never be satisfied with the superficialities from time to time retailed in a section of the press. What is wanted is a commission of independent and impartial experts who could probe to the bottom all the details of the Trust's operations up to date, and prepare a clear and succinct report which might be implicitly relied on. If Lord Willingdon would appoint such a commission he would do a great service to the city. Were Lord Willingdon to go about, like Haroun al Rashid, in the streets of the city and hear with his own ears what the man in the street has to say about this Trust, he would know how to discriminate between the reality and the romance. That obverse of the shield is only presented to the public gaze. Let the reverse be shown.

## Notes of the Day.

**Something Behind the Scenes.**

The situation in regard to Ulster has become rather more obscure. The Premier now announces that Mr. Churchill's offer was a personal one, and that the Government are not responsible for it. At the same time Mr. Asquith was careful to add that, so far as the invitation to Sir Edward Carson was concerned, he heartily sympathised with it. In addition to this we have Sir Edward Carson's declaration that, "much as he detested the Bill," it was his earnest hope, if it passed, that the Government in the south of Ireland might prove so successful that Ulster might ultimately join United Ireland, and Mr. Balfour's eloquent lament that the establishment of a Parliament at Dublin would shatter his life's work, which reads like the acceptance of the inevitable. Thus, although, as we have said, the situation is obscure, it seems evident that some unseen forces are at work which are bringing all parties to a point of agreement, in which sacrifices of something essential will be made on both sides. Nothing could be more admirable than the attitude of the Premier himself, who remains calm and dignified throughout, and never ceases to greet every advance forward made by his opponents, or to reiterate his determination to keep the door open to peace until the very last.

**The Premier and Mr. Balfour.**

Most notable of all, perhaps, was the Premier's tribute to Mr. Balfour's remarkable avowal, the most touching he had ever listened to in the House. But, as he said, it amounted to a confession on the ex-Premier's part that uncontrollable forces were too strong for him and that Home Rule "in some shape" was inevitable. This, again, like the utterance of Sir Edward Carson, strongly suggests that some negotiations are in progress for a compromise which all parties are willing to accept. What this may be is the obscure point, for hitherto everything that has been suggested has been rejected by the Opposition, and it is difficult to conceive of any further advance which would be acceptable to the Nationalists. But the Nationalists have remained silent, the evident inference being that they will not do anything that might aggravate their opponents and interfere with the endeavours that are being made to arrive at a peaceful solution. It is, at any rate, certain that the Government could not agree to anything that the Nationalists would not accept; for a Home Rule Bill that was rejected by Mr. Redmond and his followers would be futile. The next few hours may bring into the light the scheme that is in view, and reveal the influences that have so strangely brought this peaceful atmosphere into a cloud of strife that seemed inevitably destined to burst into a storm.

**The Armistice in Mexico.**

To-day's telegrams from Mexico record a distinct advance in the situation. Mr. Wilson has agreed to the proposal of an armistice, Carranza and Villa have agreed to remain "spectators" if the rebel territory is not invaded, which, it is certain, the Americans have not the least desire to do, and there is a general disposition on the part of the belligerents to get out of an awkward and dangerous situation as quickly as they can. The statement in the "Lokanzeiger" is no doubt inspired; at any rate it points out to Mr. Wilson the easiest road to a speedy settlement. A fortnight ago we would have declined to believe that the President of the United States would accept the advice offered by the Berlin paper, but the turn of events in Mexico has by this time no doubt fully convinced him that to force what he may rightly consider constitutional methods on a foreign State by means of armed intervention is a procedure that would not have found favour with the Early Puritans themselves! Huerta may or may not be a usurper, but his "elimination," on the grounds advanced by the United States, if it could be carried out, would plunge South America into a morass of international complexities from which it would be almost impossible to extricate the American continent.

**The Situation in the Persian Gulf.**

The rising in Oman, described briefly in a telegram from Simla the other day, must affect to some extent the situation in the Persian Gulf. Recently British interests in the Gulf have greatly improved in consequence of the new agreement with France over her trade relations with Muscat, a subject which was included by Lord Hardinge in his review of trans-Indian affairs at the close of the Delhi session of the Imperial Legislative Council. By the agreement the French depots at Muscat have now been closed, on payment of compensation for the loss of an extremely profitable traffic, with the result that gun-running is at present a moribund profession in that region, so far as the Gulf is concerned. But it is easy to see that a revival in the trade in arms is by no means improbable if the British patrolling fleet were to be withdrawn from its waters. Further, the naval blockade operations on the Mekran coast cannot at present be discontinued owing to the recrudescence of tribal hostilities, and for the present there can be no intention on the part of the Government to reduce our naval strength in the Gulf, which would be a probable blunder at this juncture, when serious trouble, apart from the rebellion in Muscat, is believed to be impending at Busreh.

**Educationist and Novelist.**

By the impending retirement from India of Mr. Herbert Sherring, Director of Education in the Bikaner State, the country is about to lose a very distinguished ducationist. Mr. Sherring, who came to India thirty-five years ago, succeeded, as tutor to the Raja of Rutlam, the famous Aberigh Mackay, the brilliancy of whose "Twenty-one Days in India" has not yet been surpassed by any other writer of that class of literature. Mr. Sherring is known to a wider public as an author, his latest book, "Nadir, the Persian," having been issued by the publisher last Christmas. An earlier novel of his, "Romance of the Twisted Spear," is commended to the perusal of those who wish to have an accurate knowledge of Rajput history. It has been styled "The Epic of the Rajputs."

**Anti-Usury Legislation in the Colonies.**

In connection with the proposed legislation against usurious money-lenders in India, it is relevant to note that legislation on more or less stringent lines obtains in several of the British Colonies. These have not only adopted the English Money-lenders' Act of 1900, but in some cases have improved upon it. In Canada, for instance, by Act No. 32 of 1906, no money-lender is to stipulate for more than 12 per cent. interest on any loan under 300 dollars. After judgment the rate is to be reduced to 5 per cent. The Court is given power to inquire into and re-open transactions and relieve the borrower from any interest in excess of the above rate. Any money-lender violating the Act is liable to imprisonment for one year. In Cape Colony, Act No. 23 of 1907 prohibits and severely penalises usury. The Act differs from the English Act in that it applies to persons, whether professional money-lenders or not. It covers even an isolated transaction. Usury is an offence at the Cape, punishable with a fine not exceeding £100 or in default one year's rigorous imprisonment. In Jamaica, Grenada, Ontario and St. Lucia, legislation follows the English Act. The Courts in all these Colonies are empowered to re-open "harsh and unconscionable" transactions and grant equitable relief. In other colonies,—Mauritius, Southern Nigeria, Trinidad, British, Guiana, the Bahamas, Hongkong and in the Australasian Colonies,—the Money-lenders' Ordinances are practically the same as enacted by the English Act of 1900.

## Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Simla yesterday on the conclusion of his first tour.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Mr. Ghulam Husain Rahamtullah Khairaz, Barrister-at-Law, in his appointment as Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

In modification of Government Notification, dated the 8th April, 1914, the Honourable Mr. T. J. Strangman, LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, Advocate-General, Bombay, is granted leave on medical certificate for six and a half months with effect from the 20th April, 1914.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month and three days.

The resignation of Dr. H. Stanley Reed of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to which he was appointed by Government Notification dated the 22nd November, 1913, has been accepted by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

The services of the Reverend W. Thomson, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Department of Education.

The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Miller, Mr. Justice Wallis, Mr. Justice Sankaran Vair, Mr. Justice Bakewell, Mr. Justice Oldfield, the Advocate-General and Mr. C. F. Napier of the Madras High Court, will leave Madras for Bombay by the postal express to-day *en route* to England. Mr. Justice Ayling will be the Vacation Judge.

# PROSPECT OF CONCILIATION.

## ULSTER DEBATE.

## MR. CHURCHILL'S OFFER.

### MOTION OF CENSURE REJECTED.

### "PEACE AT ANY COST."

### SIR E. CARSON ON ULSTER'S DIGNITY.

**Mr. Austen Chamberlain's motion for a judicial enquiry in the movements of troops in Ulster, was rejected by 344 votes to 264.**

**The debate, Mr. Asquith said, would be remembered not so much for the exposure of the myth of a plot which never existed, as for the speeches of Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Balfour, which might prove to be the landmarks in the history of the controversy.**

**The conciliatoriness of the Unionist speeches made a profound impression in the Lobby and it is inferred that there will be a resumption of the negotiations.**

**The House was deeply moved by Mr. Balfour's peroration in which he regretted that Home Rule would shatter his life's work to make the United Kingdom one nation under one Parliament. Even the exclusion of Ulster, in his opinion, would mean disaster.**

**Mr. Bonar Law appealed to the Premier to realise that some way of peace at any cost must be found. Sir Edward Carson was more definite. He only wanted terms conserving Ulster's dignity and civil and religious freedom.**

**Mr. Asquith disowned the Government's responsibility for Mr. Churchill's offer and said the Government reciprocated Sir Edward Carson's spirit of conciliatoriness and would never close the door until they were compelled. He, however, insisted that there could be no settlement unless with the sincere assent of those mainly interested.**

**The Nationalists did not take part in the debate.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

The Opposition's motion of censure regarding Ulster was rejected by 344 votes to 264.

LONDON, April 30.

The majority in the censure motion included seventy Nationalists and thirty Labourites.

### MR. BALFOUR ON OPEN DEALING.

LONDON, April 29.

In the House of Commons to-day the debate on the vote of censure was resumed. Mr. Balfour insisted that the Government had made no reply to the Opposition's charges and asked why the Government did not coerce Ulster openly. They began, he said, with the movements of a few companies in order to produce civil disturbances.

THE "AGENT PROVOCATEUR."

Mr. Churchill had talked of police and criminals but there was one character disgusting to the police and even despised by the meanest criminal, namely, the *agent provocateur*.

Mr. Balfour concluded that unless Ulster were excluded now, she would never join the rest of Ireland in future.

HIS HOPES SHATTERED.

LONDON, April 30.

The House of Commons was deeply moved by Mr. Balfour's peroration, in which he eloquently described his whole life's work to make the United Kingdom one nation under one Parliament, and to make Ireland content under that Parliament by removing all her grievances. This life-work would be shattered by the establishment of a Parliament in Dublin.

PASSAGE OF BILL—A DISASTER.

Even if Ulster were excluded, therefore, so far from being a triumph, the passage of the Home Rule Bill with the exclusion would be regarded by Mr. Balfour as a disaster.

### MR. ASQUITH ON THE DEBATE.

HOME RULE IN SOME SHAPE IS INEVITABLE.

LONDON, April 29.

Mr. Asquith made a speech thereafter, in which he said that the debate would be remembered not so much for the exposure of the myth of a plot which never existed, as for the speeches of Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Balfour, which might prove to be the landmarks in the history of this controversy.

NEVER HEARD A MORE REMARKABLE SPEECH.

It was impossible to listen to Mr. Balfour's speech without lively emotion. He had never heard in the House of Commons a more remarkable, more touching, more appealing avowal—but it amounted to this, that Mr. Balfour was constrained to admit that the uncontrollable forces had been too strong for him, making him recognise that Home Rule in some shape was inevitable.

MR. CHURCHILL'S OFFER—HIS OWN.

LONDON, April 29.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith emphasised that Mr. Churchill's offer was on his own account and not on the Government's. The circumstances were exceptional and anyone was entitled to do his best for peace. He added that, so far as Mr. Churchill's invitation to Sir Edward Carson was concerned, he (Mr. Asquith) heartily sympathised with it.

ANOTHER LONG LIST OF QUESTIONS.

Mr. Asquith answered another long list of questions on the alleged plot. He intimated that after this week he would refuse to reply to questions on this subject or lay further papers on the table. (Ministerial Cheers).

TIME-LIMIT LIKELY TO BE ABANDONED.

LONDON, April 30.

The opinion is strengthening that the time-limit for the exclusion of Ulster will be abandoned. It is expected that Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Redmond will take part in the next conferences between the party leaders.

WARLIKE BEGINNING AND PACIFIC ENDING.

Yesterday's debate was also remarkable for its varying tone. It opened in a warlike manner but ended pacifically.

MR. CHURCHILL'S OFFER OF OLIVE BRANCH.

Mr. Churchill's offer of olive branch proved to be the text of the pacific utterances of Mr. Balfour, Sir Edward Carson, and Mr. Bonar Law. The last-named invited Mr. Asquith to renew the conversations and offered to stand aside and let Lord Lansdowne or Sir Edward Carson negotiate.

NO SETTLEMENT BEHIND ANY ONE'S BACK.

Mr. Asquith expressed the opinion that the road to a settlement was not through bargaining on the floor of the House of Commons. He said there must be no settlement behind the backs of the Ulstermen or other Irishmen.

### ULSTER'S DIGNTY AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

SIR E. CARSON'S HOPE.

LONDON, April 29.

Sir Edward Carson emphasised that he only wanted terms conserving Ulster's dignity and civil and religious freedom. Much as he detested the Bill, if it passed, it would be his earnest hope and prayer that the Government in the South of Ireland might prove so successful that Ulster might ultimately join the united Ireland.

### MR. BONAR LAW ON PEACE AT ANY COST.

OPPOSITION SOLICITUDE.

Mr. Bonar Law said it was now the clear duty of the Premier to recognise that the calamity with which he was faced was so awful that some way of peace at any cost must be found. If Mr. Asquith sought peace, the Opposition would do all in their power to make a peaceful solution possible.

NO SETTLEMENT WITHOUT SINCERE ASSENT.

LONDON, April 29.

Mr. Asquith, winding up the debate, described Sir Edward Carson's speech as the most important. He said he fully recognised that it was intended to help and not to hinder. The Government entirely reciprocated that spirit and would never close the door until they were compelled. There could be no settlement unless with the sincere assent of those mainly intrested.

PROFOUND IMPRESSION IN LOBBY.

The conciliatoriness of the Unionist speeches has profoundly impressed the Lobby and it is inferred from Mr. Asquith's speech that there will be a resumption of the negotiations.

NATIONALISTS KEEP QUIET.

It is noteworthy that the Nationalists did not take part in the debate.

PREMIER'S CONFERENCE WITH MAJOR-GENERAL MACREADY.

LONDON, April 30.

After a prolonged meeting of the Cabinet Major-General Sir Cecil Macready, conferred with Mr. Asquith at Downing Street.

SIGHTING A CRUISER.

LONDON, April 29.

Intense excitement prevailed in Belfast to-day on the people sighting what was imagined to be a battle-squadron, which however turned out to be a cruiser with ten destroyers.

EXCHANGE OF SALUTES.

The Ulsterites saluted and signalled "Welcome." The cruiser replied "Thank you."

LANDING OF ARMS.

LONDON, April 30.

In spite of the denials of the coastguards, the Nationalists maintain that arms were landed at the cave in Lough Swilly.

MEASURES AGAINST GUN-RUNNING.

LONDON, April 30.

Eight destroyers left Bangor at nightfall to patrol the coast to prevent gun-running.

AN ALLEGED HOAX.

The "Daily Express" states that the destroyers were despatched to Bangor as the result of a hoax telegram. Meanwhile another cargo of arms had been landed elsewhere.

PROTEST AGAINST LABOURITES' SUPPORT OF HOME RULE.

LONDON, April 30.

A demonstration of three thousand Trade Unionists in Ulster Hall, Belfast, passed a resolution supporting Sir Edward Carson and protesting against the attitude of the British Labourites in supporting the Home Rule Bill.

### GUN-RUNNING IN ULSTER.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES BY GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.

Mr. Asquith has announced that measures have already been taken which he hopes will prove effective in preventing any possible recurrence of gun-running.

The Government, he said, was carefully considering other aspects of the matter. It was at present not desirable to make a public statement.

### PROTECTION OF THE ORTHODOX CHURCH.

OECUMENICAL PATRIARCH'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.

The Oecumenical Patriarch has appealed to the Tsar for the protection of the members of the Orthodox Church.

It is stated in Athens that the Tsar has given £1,000 towards the fund to assist the refugees and has instructed the Russian Minister to confer with his British and French colleagues with a view to securing the cessation of the ill-treatment of members of the Orthodox Church.

### TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

HOW THE RACE WAS RUN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

Kennymore, Corcyra, Black Jester and Hapsburg were always in leading positions the favourite winning after a grand race. Hapsburg was fourth.

A CORRECTION.

A correction from the course shows that Land of Song was fourth in the Two Thousand Guineas.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, April 30.

3 to 1 The Tetrarch offered after 9 to 2 had been taken: 7 to 2 Kennymore 9 to 1 Black Jester.

### ZENANA MISSION IN INDIA.

BOMBAY SCHOOL NAMED AFTER THE QUEEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

The Marchioness of Tullibardine presiding at the annual meeting of the Zenana Mission urged that the Church should send nurses and medical women to India.

The Secretary announced that the Queen had consented to their new school in Bombay being called Queen Mary High School.

### REFLOATING OF THE HIGHLAND PIPER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 23.

The Highland Piper has been refloated.

On April 18, the Highland Piper with a hundred passengers aboard went ashore off Banco Ingles (Uruguay). The passengers were safely landed on the following day through the help of H. M. S. Glasgow.

### NEW PASTOR OF REGENT'S PARK CHAPEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer is retiring from the pastorate of the Regent's Park Chapel. His successor is the Rev. Spurr formerly of Melbourne.

# MEXICAN WAR.

## REPORTED MURDER OF AMERICANS.

## MEDIATION PROPOSALS.

### GOVERNMENT AT VERA CRUZ.

### OIL ACCUMULATION IN TAMPICO WELLS.

### SERIOUS DANGER IN VIEW.

**Latest telegrams on Mexican affairs show that the South American Republics which offered to mediate, have asked for an armistice The United States have agreed to it.**

**According to a German newspaper, the Republics have applied to the European powers, having interests in Mexico, to support their attempt at mediation and to induce President Wilson to lessen his demands and to give up the notion that President Huerta is an usurper.**

**Seven Americans are reported to have been murdered by the Mexicans at Vera Cruz.**

**American civil government has been established at Vera Cruz. President Huerta allowed British and American refugees to leave Mexico City.**

**Big oil-wells near about Tampico are being filled up owing to rapid accumulation of oil. This threatens danger to the country and both the British Legation and the United States are trying to avert a calamity.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

The South American countries which offered to mediate have requested an armistice between the United States and Mexico. The former has accepted.

### APPEAL TO EUROPEAN POWERS.

FOR MITIGATION OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S DEMAND.

BERLIN, April 29.

The "Lokalanzeiger" states that the South American Republics have applied to the European Powers most interested in Mexico to support their attempt at mediation by inducing President Wilson to mitigate his demands and abandon the contention that President Huerta is an usurper.

AMERICAN CIVIL GOVERNMENT AT VERA CRUZ.

VERA CRUZ, April 29.

American Civil Government has been established under Mr. Kerr, the American lawyer.

PRESIDENT HUERTA ALLOWED REFUGEES TO LEAVE.

Commander Tweedie has returned to the cruiser Essex from Mexico City. He says President Huerta agreed to the British Admiral's request to allow the refugees to leave. Commander Tweedie's train brought a hundred Americans.

PREPAREDNESS OF AMERICAN NAVY.

LONDON, April 30.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, states that the operations in Mexico have tested the preparedness of the Navy.

The number of vessels in commission has been doubled without confusion.

REBELS SALUTE AMERICAN FLAG.

LONDON, April 29.

A message from Eagle Pass (Texas) states that the rebels occupied Piedras Negras and that their commander saluted the American flag as a sign of friendliness.

REBEL LEADERS' NEUTRALITY.

EL PASO, April 29.

Generals Carranza and Villa have agreed to remain spectators if the rebel territory is not invaded.

### SERIOUS DANGER AT TAMPICO.

RAPID ACCUMULATION OF OIL IN ADJACENT WELLS.

WASHINGTON, April 29.

In view of the serious danger at Tampico owing to the rapid accumulations of oil in the adjacent great wells, the United States has appealed to the Constitutionalists to agree to the neutralization of that territory.

The British Legation in Mexico is endeavouring to induce President Huerta to join in the protection of the town.

### HORRORS OF MEXICAN PRISON.

EVACUATION OF FORTRESS OF SAN JUAN.

VERA CRUZ, April 30.

Vice-Admiral Fletcher has ordered the fortress of San Juan to be evacuated on sanitary grounds. Many dungeons are below the water-line, and the prisoners interred therein are constantly drenched. Other dungeons are so constructed that it is impossible to lie down in them.

REMOVAL OF PRISONERS.

The ancient torture implements have also been discovered. The prisoners were removed in a pitiable condition. Many, formerly, were prominent in the social and political life of Mexico.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

General Carranza has consented to mediation. It is understood that the proposal for an armistice will be submitted to General Carranza.

JAPAN AND MEXICO

TOKIO, April 30.

Japan has refused to represent Mexico in the United States after the withdrawal of the diplomatic representative.

### LABOUR MARKET IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

IMMIGRATION OF CHINESE STOPPED OWING TO OVERCROWDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA (British Columbia) April 29

Owing to the overcrowding condition of the Labour market, the Canadian immigration authorities on the Pacific coast have been instructed to prevent the entry of all Chinese between May 21st and September 30th.

### P. & O. COY.'S DIVIDEND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

The P. and O. Company's Deferred rose 5 points to 290 on the dividend.

### ELEVATION OF AN ENGLISH ABBOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

The British Catholics are much gratified at the forthcoming elevation of the English Abbot, Gasquet, a Cardinalate.

### A STEAMER ARRESTED.

CONTRAVENTION OF INDIAN PASSENGER ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 30.

Information reached Rangoon to-day that the Japanese steamer Daicu Maru which recently left with a large number of deck passengers for Coromandel ports has been placed under arrest at Gopalpore for contravening the Indian Passenger Act by having a number of passengers on board in excess of what the Act allows.

Gopalpore was the first port of call and the steamer was boarded by the authorities and the passengers counted, with the result that the steamer was placed under arrest.

The Captain being unable to give security, all the passengers were landed at Gopalpore, to be forwarded to their destination by rail, the steamer being unable to continue her voyage.

### OUTLAWRY NEAR KAZERUN.

MULE CARAVAN LOOTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 30.

Reports have been received of a serious robbery near Kazerun. On the 24th April a body of outlaws attacked and carried off a caravan of forty-two laden mules between Kazerun and Dettris.

They were pursued by gendarmes who lost one killed and two wounded.

On information of the attack being received a stronger force with maxims set out in pursuit. Later information states, that the gendarmes recovered all the mules, but none of the merchandise, with, however, loss to themselves of eight killed and ten wounded, while the outlaws lost considerably.

The caravan was travelling towards Shiraz. One piece of reassuring news from this area is that Mahomed Ali Khan has quitted Shahpur. His departure should assist in bringing about a more settled state of affairs in the neighbourhood of Kazerun.

Captain J. Mackenzie, V.C., until recently Adjutant of the Lucknow Volunteer Rifles has been promoted Major into the Bedfordshire Regiment. He enlisted in 1887, and for his share in the Ashantee Campaign of 1900, was awarded the Victoria Cross and a 2nd Lieutenancy in the Black Watch. Four years later he was promoted Captain in the Royal Scots and joined that Regiment before sailing for India in 1909. He was adjutant of the Lucknow Volunteers till March last, when he relinquished the appointment on being granted leave on a medical certificate.

# REGENERATION OF TURKEY.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MINISTER'S UTTERANCES.

### DUAL MONARCHY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.

The statement of Count Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Delegations affirmed Austria-Hungary's desire to see Turkey, who despite the losses of the war remained a strong element in the East, consolidate her possessions.

He declared that Austria-Hungary attached great importance to the continuance of the Ottoman factor in undiminished strength on both political and economic grounds.

He praised Great Britain's conciliatoriness in the Balkan crisis, which, he declared, largely contributed to a peaceful settlement, and emphasised the friendship binding the Dual Monarchy and Great Britain.

The Minister announced, that so many thousands of Christian refugees continued to arrive in Salonica that it was difficult to provide shelter for them.

### GOOD NEWS OF AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, April 30.

The Emperor is making gratifying progress.

### PANAMA EXEMPTION REPEAL BILL.

A NON-COMMITTAL REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 30.

The Senate Committee has reported on the Panama Exemption Repeal Bill, with the amendment declaring that the United States waives no sovereign rights over the canal.

The Committee makes no recommendation for or against the Bill.

### NEW SCHEME FOR CHINA.

SINGLE CHAMBER LEGISLATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, April 30.

The Convention revising the Constitution has adopted a scheme providing for a single chamber legislature.

### DUKE OF ARGYLE.

CONDITION LESS FAVOURABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.

The condition of the Duke of Argyle is less favourable.

### RETIRING DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE.

FAREWELL TOUR IN THE STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOTTAYAM, April 30.

Mr. Rajagopala Chari, Retiring Dewan, who is now on a farewell tour through Travancore arrived here from Alleppey yesterday evening and was accorded a hearty reception. Two addresses were presented to him one by the Pulayas and the other by the trading classes of Kottayam.

In reply to the Pulays' address the Dewan assured them that his sympathetic policy towards the depressed classes was not to terminate with his regime, but would be continued by his successors in office.

At a garden party held in the Government School garden Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla, retired engineer, representing the people of Kottayam, addressed the Dewan reviewing his seven yers' administration and eulogising his enlightened policy throughout.

The Dewan, in reply, said his administrative policy was only a continuation of that of his predecessors from Sir T. Madhava Row. He had refused welcome addresses at the commencement of his regime because he did not then wish to commit himself publicly to any details of policy such as would meet with opposition from the people. He was now touring through the State and accepting all demonstrations in his honour, receiving addresses and replying to them not for personal gratification but to give political education to the people as commanded by the Maharajah. His Highness desired that all these addresses together with replies thereto be collected and printed in a book form, to be sent to the Press as well as to the members of the Popular Assembly and other leading citizens.

# CALCUTTA CYCLONE.

## RAILWAY OFFICIAL'S SALOON DERAILED.

## THREE STEAMERS IN DIFFICULTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

In connection with Tuesday's tornado three big steamers were in difficulties for a time. The most serious accident occurred to the steamer Naira, a screw steamer of 2,627 tons. During the height of the storm this boat lost both her anchors and chains with the result that she went ashore on the Sibpur College Sands opposite the Kidderpore docks. Fortunately she did not ground very heavily, but it required several hours' strenuous work to get her afloat again. The boat was put into the dock as soon as possible and she remained there yesterday, apparently only very slightly damaged.

At the Esplanade moorings both the Nairung (4,425 tons) and the Dunera (5,389 tons) parted from their head chains, but were secured in their berths again without further mishap.

In almost every direction trees of all kinds and sizes were lying on the ground, some with their roots torn completely out of the ground. In Amherst Street a big tree fell right across a gharry smashing it into atoms and sending the terror-stricken horse in a mad career along the water-logged roadway.

A corrugated iron roof opposite the Eden Gardens was blown bodily across the road where it demolished a considerable portion of the wall near the bandstand. Big pieces of iron were carried for a distance of two hundred yards by the gale. A similar accident occurred higher up the Strand Road, part of the upper structure of the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers headquarters being hurled across the road on to some telegraph wires which of course were broken. Five telegraph posts in this portion of the Strand Road were either dislodged or smashed.

An enormous number of birds, mostly crows, were killed in the storm. The lawn in the Eden Gardens was literally black with their dead bodies in the morning, while there were thousands of them lying in heaps on the Maidan and every other place in which they congregated at night. It was a common sight to see kites attacking and killing disabled crows and sparrows. With regard to sparrows a unique sight was presented in the compound of the Waterloo Thana in which there are a number of so called sparrows-trees. Beneath these hundreds of the little birds were found dead and dying piled up to a height of two feet.

The police report states that one man was electrocuted by a falling wire and one man so injured as to necessitate his removal to the Medical College Hospital. The report that three men were electrocuted at Kidderpore by the same means is not confirmed.

The maximum wind velosity during the storm was sixty-four miles an hour and the temperature according to the Alipore Observatory, dropped twenty degrees in five minutes.

LATER.

A derailment occurred on the Eastern Bengal State Railway near Palmer's Bridge, a short distance from Beliaghat station. The Traffic Manager's saloon and brake-van were forced by wind pressure through the catch points and derailed. No serious damage is reported to have been done. The occupants escaped without injury.

The whole roof of Champaratty station had been completely blown down and the records had been practically destroyed. The station was inundated and work was carried on with difficulty.

SOME ROAD ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Andrews, Inquiry Officer of the Calcutta Tramways Company, is in hospital suffering from serious injuries to the right jaw necessitating an operation. He was in a gharry on Tuesday evening when the horse took fright at the hail and bolted, colliding later with a lamp post:

During the storm a gharry was overturned in Sudder Street and a Mrs. S. J. Cohen was pinned underneath and badly injured. Another European was similarly injured at the same time in the same street.

## COCAINE HABIT IN INDIA.

### THE RUIN OF THE COUNTRY.

Strong comments were made by Mr. Justice Sharfuddin on the extensive use of cocaine in this country.

Mr. Akbari, barrister-at-law, moved their Lordships Justices Sharfuddin and Teunon sitting over the Criminal Appellate Bench of the High Court on behalf of one Gobind Lall Khettry, who was convicted by the Third Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta for being in possession of cocaine and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Counsel in pleading for a rule said that his client was a respectable man employed in the firm of Messrs. Allen Brothers of Calcutta as a piecegoods broker.

Mr. Justice Sharfuddin interrupting counsel said:—We all know that some people who move in high circles are addicted to the use of this drug. This is a thing which ought to be stopped with a strong hand. The whole country is going to ruin owing to the use of cocaine. No mercy should be shown to persons who are found to be in illicit possession of cocaine.

Mr. Akbari: In this case the amount of cocaine said to be found in my client's possesion is very small.—only one and a half grains.

Mr. Justice Sharfuddin: Drops make an ocean. One of the grounds in your petition is that the possession of one and a half grains of cocaine is not an offence under the law. It was not an offenece under the old law, but under the present law the possessions of even a pinch of cocaine without a license is an offence.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

# RUSSIA'S FAILURE.

## MONGOLIAN KHUTUKHTA DESERTS CZAR.

What may be called the Mongolian phase of Russia's Far Eastern diplomacy is apparently coming very rapidly to a close. Everything that Russia undertook there in virtue of the agreement of November 3, 1912, has proved a failure says the Peking correspondent of the "Standard."

The military instructors found the human material placed at their disposal very disappointing, and have now for the most part been withdrawn. The same fate, though for other reasons, has befallen the Russian merchants. The latter were given virtually a monopoly of the Mongolian market. Chinese traders were driven out of the country, their property practically confiscated, and a heavy tariff was placed on the imports from the south and the west, so as to give a preference to the Russian goods coming duty-free from the north. The first result of this was an acute famine in most manufactured goods. The Russian traders were unable to supply even a fraction of the articles wanted by the natives, and whatever, goods they imported proved of an inferior quality.

When the supply of goods increased the Russian traders, using their opportunity, raised the prices to an incredibly high level and, in addition, cut down all credit to a minimum. The discontent among the natives became so great that the Urga Government saw itself constrained to open for a time the southern frontier, and it is no exaggeration to say that but for the timely arrival of a large caravan by he Peking-Kalgan road with various goods of British and German manufacture, not only the economic but also the political situation in Mongolia would have landed everybody concerned in an acute crisis. But that relief could only prove a temporary remedy, and gradually the Khutukhta was compelled to throw open once more all the frontiers, with the result that the Chinese have now reappeared, and the market is again being kept well supplied by them with European, American and Japanese manufactures.

PLOTTING PRINCES.

Russian trade has now practically stopped and, so far Russian commercial privileges are concerned, the above-mentioned Russo-Mongolian treaty is a dead letter. This failure of the Russians to justify their position could not but react on their political standing. The Khutukhta himself, who owes practically everything to the Russians, could not long remain insensible to the complaints of his subjects, and if anything was still wanting to show him the necessity of a change of political policy it was soon supplied by the princes themselves, may of whom began secret negotiations with Peking for the restoration of China's sovereign authority.

At first the Khutukhta was inclined to treat this conduct of the princes as sheer treason and meted out with a lavish hand punishments, consisting mainly in the expulsion of the mutinous notables from the "Khoshuns" (fiefs) and in the confiscation of their property. But this soon proved to be no remedy, as the discontent received therefrom only an additional impetus, and the exiled princes repaired to Peking, where they helped Yuan Shih-kai in his communications with Urga. This began to tell upon the mind of the Khutukhta, who, in addition soon himself began to have grievances against the Russians.

When in December, 1911, by the advice of the Russians, he proclaimed the independence of Mongolia he was led to expect that the Mongolia which the Russians would help him to unite under his sceptre would embrace the entire historical Mongolia. He gradually found out his mistake. Russia, being reluctant to come into conflict with the Japanese.

NO MONGOL AMBASSADOR.

Again when concluding the treaty with Russia, the Khutukhta regarded the compact as one concluded between two Powers of equal status, and while agreeing to the appointment of a Russian diplomatic representative at Ugra expected to be able to appoint one himself at St. Petersburg. But Russia refused to agree to this, and the Russian representative at Urga became a sort of Resident in a protected State. Lastly Russia has refused to place at the Khutukhta's disposal a discretionary sum for military needs.

All this combined has gradually brought about a change in the Khutukhta's mind, which found eloquent expression in the incident already reported on the Mongolian New Year, when he refused to grant an audience to the Czar's representative. It is true he had to expiate this offence in a very humiliating manner, but that only added to his resentment against the Russian masters. Now we hear, on what seems to be good authority, that the Khutukhta has sent a letter to the Emperor of Japan offering him the same privileges as were accorded to Russia in November, 1912, in return for the unification of all Mongolia under his authority. Of course, nothing will come out of this curious offer, but it constitutes, nevertheless, a new sign that the political friendship between Russia and Mongolia is at an end.

## AGRA RIOT CASE.

### FINAL APPEAL ARGUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, April 30.

The last appeal of the Moharram riot cases before the Sessions Judge was argued to-day. The offences were.—unlawful assembly and hurting Mahomedans in their houses.

Messrs. Boyes and Govindsahai Sharma, barristers, argued the case for the appellants, and the Government Pleader argued the case for the prosecution.

Judgment was reserved.

# MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

## MIDNIGHT SCENE ON WODEHOUSE BRIDGE.

## A GORY SIGHT.

An accident which might have been attended by the most serious consequences occurred on Wodehouse Bridge at midnight last night.

Details of the accident are hard to get, but from what a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," who went to the spot at 1 o'clock this morning could gather, it seems there was a collision between a taxi-cab, a private motor car and a gharry,—and the gharry was wrecked. The "Chronicle" representative saw a most gory sight at the head of the bridge on the city side. There was the gharry, twisted into an unrecognisable shape, and the horse with its neck broken lying in a pool of blood.

How the occupants of the gharry escaped injury is a mystery. The only man who actually saw the accident, a soldier, told the writer that there were three Indian passengers in the gharry, but that after the smash they all disappeared. The driver of the gharry was thrown from his box, and he also disappeared, but he came back later, and told the police officers his version of the affair.

It seems that the taxi-cab, which was empty, was going up the hill leading to the bridge in the direction of Colaba, and nearing the top he saw another motor car coming down the hill. The driver of the taxi says he was sounding his horn all the time, but that just before he got opposite the private car the gharry which must have been immediatley behind the car, swerved out into the middle of the road, and he crashed into it.

Other people present at the time, however, said that the gharry must have been caught between the two cars, and the condition of the gharry and horse certainly lent credence to this view.

There was a lady and a gentleman passenger in the private car, and both had a providential escape.

## A DOCTOR ON MARRIAGE.

It will interest our readers to know Dr. Chas. Lloyd Tuckey's counsel in "The Contemporary Review" to all those who appreciate an old-fashioned, common-sense talk. The worthy doctor has no fads and no "ideas" on the subject of matrimony; his experience enables him to say "a word in season" which is worth reams of hysterical speculation. Dr. Tuckey insists upon the responsibility of both parson and doctor and suggests that candidates for marriage should be prepared for that duty, and says:—

Surely marriage is not less important than confirmation, and candidates for confirmation are received only after due preparation and examination. Persons desiring the blessings of the Churches may well be expected to undergo this discipline; and for the others the Registry Office and civil contract are available.

The writer pays a tribute to the work of women doctors in educating the public in those matters which affect the future of the race:—

In them we see knowledge and high efficiency combined with intution and sympathy. In nothing is the influence of good and instructed women so much needed as in the consideration of sex questions. It is easy to exaggerate the importance of sex, but it is a fatal mistake to ignore it, and to leave the unveiling of its mysteries to chance.

Speaking with some authority as an elderly physician, I know that continence is much more practised among men than is generally supposed, and incontinence is due more to bad example and erroneous teaching than to innate viciousness or physiological necessity. It would be a terrible physiological injustice if the needs of men and women were different. I am supported in this view by Professor Frued, who insist upon abstinence in the unmarried and continence in the married. Holding, as he does exaggerated ideas about the part played by sex, Freud's testimony is particularly important. Parents should make searching inquiries as to the moral tone of the schools to which they send their children; boys should be taught true chivalry; and youths be made to see the transcendent importance of a woman's virtue, and the meanness and dishonesty of robbing her of her most precious possession.

## AUSTRALIAN GOVERNOR'S ART TREASURES.

Sir R. C. Munro-Ferguson, the newly appointed Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth, is the possessor of a fine art collection, among the gems of which are several good Raeburns. Recently Sir R. Munro-Ferguson has lent several of these to the Scottish National Gallery until his return from Australia on completion of his term of office. It is now announced that several of his other pictures will accompany him to Australia. These will include three works by Raeburn. One is the splendid full length of Sir Ronald's grandfather, "Sir Ronald Ferguson," gun in hand, in a landscape, which dates about 1800; the second represents "Lord Newton," in a smaller version of the Scottish National Gallery original; and the third is of "Hugh Munro of Novar."

In addition to these pictures will also go Sir James Guthrie's splendid portrait of "Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson," the posthumous portrait of "Miss Valentia Munro-Ferguson" by Mr. J. H. Lorimer, and James Northcote's copy of Sir Joshua Reynold's portrait of Mrs. Sheridan as "St. Cecilia," which was commissioned by Sheridan himself. Sheridan was the great-great-grandfather of Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson.

# RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

## C. I. D. OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

## LIVELY CROSS-EXAMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

The hearing of the Rajabazar bomb case was resumed to-day before Mr. Panton at Hastings House.

Mr. Tegart, of the Intelligence Branch of the Bengal C. I. D., deposed to having witnessed the finds of the first search at the Rajabazar Hotel and to having been present at a subsequent search of the hotel. Witness referred to a statement made by Saroda, the last two words of which were considered to be incriminating.

Mr. Bagram objected to the statement going in.

The question was next discussed whether the statement that Saroda gave his name as Kalidas Roy could go in on the ground of its being incriminating and a decision on this point was reserved.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bagram witness said that he took the identifying witnesses to the room. Two of the accused, Chandra Shekar and Saroda, had been photographed in the jail prior to the trial of the accused before the committing magistrate. Two of the identifying witnesses said that they were not certain. He would not give reasons for specially photographing these two. There were standing Government orders to photograph under-trial prisoners. Witness told Mr. Lowman that Shoshanka would very likely be found in a room at 296/1. Mr. Lowman probably had no previous information as to the identity of Shoshunka.

Had you any doubt that Shoshunka would not be found in the room?—My private opinion was that Shoshunka was in the room.

Did you employ spies as informers in this case?

Mr. Pugh objected to the question which was disallowed.

The information you received was in connection with the commission of some offence?—Yes.

What offence?—The Moulvie Bazar bomb outrage.

A reward of Rs. 15,000 was offered in connection with the outrage?—Yes, for the identification of the man that was blown up.

Has that reward been given to any one?—Not to my knowledge.

Can you specify any single thing found at the hotel which connects the accused with the Moulvie Bazar case?—The bomb shells and the literature.

The hearing of the Rajabazar Bomb Case was resumed to-day before Mr. Panton at Hasting's House.

Before the proceedings commenced Motilal Chaterjee (alias Harshanath Chatterjee) the accused in the Baranagore conspiracy case with Khogendra (alias Suresh Chunder Chaudhury accused in the Rajabazar case, was brought from jail to Hasting's House. Mr. H. N. Mitter, Public Posecuter requested the court to adjourn the case against them. The case was adjourned until May 25th.

Mr. Tegart of the Intelligence Branch Bengal C. I. D. recalled stated to Mr. Pugh that the accused Saroda had stated to him that he (Saroda) had been to Dr. Sen Gupta's dispensary with Ramesh Chuckerbutty.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bagram witness said that Ramesh was at the thana in the morning for half an hour.

Mr. Bagram:—"Was he not arrested?" "I believe he was."

"And kept at Lal Bazar for 24 hours?" "He was kept in custody for 24 hours. I am not sure if he was detained at Lal Bazar."

"He was kept in Hajert for 2 or 3 days?"—"Yes."

"For identification?"—"Yes. As far as I know."

"Did you ask him why he gave a false name,"—"Yes. He said he had given a false name to conceal his identity. As I did not ask him further questions he said nothing more."

"Did you ask him why it was that he wanted to conceal his identity?"—"Yes."

"Did he say because he was connected with conspiracies,"—"No."

"Did you know that he was under police surveilance,"—"Yes."

"Was not every movement of his traced by the police?"—"Yes. He was not untraced by the police and was constantly found."

"Was any action taken against him?"—"He was not prosecuted so far as I know."

"Did you ever know persons under police surveillance trying to conceal their identity?"—"Yes."

"Is it very pleasant to be under police surveillance?"—"I have no personal experience.", (laughter) "I think it is not pleasant."

Mr. Denham of the Intellingence Branch, Bengal C. I. D. at present Special Deputy Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, was then examined. He deposed to having searched Shoshunka's room and having deciphered the cipher lists seized by Mr. Lowman on November 21st last.

Witness stated that he found a blotting pad in the room containing the names of several persons. After their arrest the accused did not offer any explanation with regard to the possession of the clamps and discs and other incriminating articles.

Witness sent telegraphic messages directing the search of several places outside Calcutta. In some of he places proscribed leaflets were seized and their possessors, whose names occurred in the cipher lists, were charged as co-conspirators.

The examination-in-chief of the witness was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

# CLEAN PLAY.

## NEED OF BETTER MANAGEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was a spectator at yesterday's hockey match between the Lusitanians and the Grant Medical team and beg to be allowed to make a few remarks in the interest of the game in your valuable and widely-read paper. I think yesterday's game has clearly shown that when two teams of nearly equal strength meet under the present conditions, the one that plays the cleaner game and therefore deserves to win on account of its better spirit, is sure to be worsted in that unequal encounter. If this is so it is clear that there is absolutely no future for a clean and scientific game in Bombay, so long as tactics of the nature displayed by the winning team yesterday are calmly tolerated by indifferent refereeing. If such a spirit is to be tolerated in the least I am sure in a very short time our tournament of which, we Bombayites are so proud, will degenerate into 'Gladatorial Contests' and 'Balaclava Melees.' I hardly think the generous fair-minded sporting public would appreciate such a condition of affairs.

As for the game yesterday, though the Medicals have the victory, the moral victory goes over to the cup-holders on account of their clean and fair game in contrast to the highly objecttionable manœuvres of the Medical team. Time after time the cup-holders by clean and scientific game were within an ace of scoring, but their well-deserving efforts were nipped in the bud and robbed of fruition by fouling. If their splendid efforts had not been thus foully frustrated I am sure the Lusitanian score would have egually, if not beaten that of the Medicals. I am surprised that the Lusitanian Sporting Club has not sent in a protest against the absolutely inadequate supervision of the game. If such supervision is to be allowed in the future the science of hockey will be reduced to one simple rule:—"If your opponent becomes dangerous and you cannot stop him by any fair means foul him and you will stop him." Or as an erstwhile exponent of the game says, "Let the ball pass but not the man." I daresay the Lusitanians could adopt such a rule from the Medicals, if they do, undoubtedly they will be the more successful for it. It is to their credit they did not. I'll be sorry for them if they do.

In conclusion, I would bring to the public notice one of the means to correct and improve the present conditions. The need of a Hockey Association in Bombay was clearly shown in one of your issues lately. It would really be the institution indispensable at this critical juncture and at this time, when hockey looms so largely in the public eye. Not only would such a representative body of sportsmen ensure the interests of various clubs but what is more, such a body would be the surest safeguard to enforce nothing but the practice of the cleanest game.

FAIR PLAY.

## THE SPREAD OF DISEASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Much has been already said and done in this city for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis and other bacteria-borne diseases. I am surprised that neither the Government nor the Municipality have adopted such preventive measures as are likely to produce immediate and tangible results. It is a common practice in Bombay with the Indian shopkeepers and hawkers to keep exposed such prepared foods and sweets as they have for sale. Many of the shopkeepers have stalls alongside of gullies and drains from which flies and mosquitoes are attracted to spread disease. The hawkers are perhaps greater offenders. They invariably carry stale sweets which are taken about throughout the town with little or no covering. Just at present the city is inundated with water-melons which are sliced and exposed for sale in every street. The dust of the roads carrying a lot of human and animal excreta settles on these eatables which cannot but be a cause of the spread of infectious and contagious diseases. It is absolutely essential that a law should be passed enforcing, under a heavy penalty, the use of glass or other dust-proof cases to prevent contamination. No confectioner or shopkeeper should be granted a license for making or selling foods unless he is equipped with these necessaries. The dust of the roads is also the cause of most of the throat and lung affections so prevalent in the cold season, due to the dust, laden with disease-germs, being blown into our nostrils, throats, and lungs. A law should also be enacted prohibiting spitting and throwing filth on to the road. The Municipality should be forced to water the roads at least 3 times a day to allay the dust nuisance as much as possible, and frequently with a solution of permanganate of potash in the way of a disinfectant. I think it is absurd for the Municipality to permit the evening watering of the roads at about sunset as is often now the case. The proper time should be 4 o'clock after which hour there is always heavy traffic till about 7 p.m. Why water after we have inhaled and swallowed on our way home from work and our evening drives such dust as the watering would have allayed? There is another drawback to which I would draw the attention of the municipal authorities. Expensive motor waggons and country carts are used for carrying away the refuse of the town. Some of these are not carefully covered and drop, as they move on, samples of their stinking contents on the roads that were probably swept and cleaned only a few minutes before. In view of the fearful spread of tuberculous and other bacterious diseases it is high time that stringent measures should be taken to remedy or mitigate as much as possible the above evils that are a standing menace to the health of the rich and poor, the old and young.—Yours, etc.

B. D. P.

The Viceroy's assent has been accorded to the Courts Bill passed in the Punjab Legislative Council last winter which completes the rearrangements of judiciary in the Punjab.

# GERMAN INFLUENCE IN CHINA.

## FINANCE FOR CHINA'S DEVELOPMENT.

## COMMERCIAL EXPERT IN CANTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, April 29.

During the discussion on the Foreign Estimates, the Reporter said that German influence in China was apparently receding. He demanded more German salaried consu's and trade experts.

PARTICULAR CONCESSIONS TO BELGIUM.

Herr von Jagow, Foreign Minister, declared that Belgium had secured particularly important concessions. He was not able to say whether Belgian capital was alone concerned. He referred to the preliminary agreements with regard to the harbour and railway concessions of the Banque Industrielle in return for a loan. He regretted the aloofness of German finance. The Government keenly desired the participation of German finance in the development of China

FOR FINANCING CHINESE INDUSTRY.

A second German group besides the Deutch Asiatische Bank was now being formed which would provide and finance the industry with far-reaching activity and development.

The Consular service was receiving full attention.

A third commercial expert with residence in Canton would be appointed so soon as a suitable person was available.

## MEN WOMEN LOVE.

Do women love the wicked Don Juan more than the good but prosaic hero? The curious will read this month's "London" for the answer which W. R. Titterton offers as a solution of the problem. He says:—

Doubtless all women, except extremely masculine women, love strength in men, just as all men, except extremely feminine men, love weakness in women. Even the sheer, brute force of a large man has its attraction, and a very healthy sort of attraction too, which we sedentary literary men with flabby muscles may envy, yet not condemn.

When strength is joined to dexterity the attraction is all the greater; for, as a rule, women have no patience with a clumsy man. Add bravery to those other two attributes and a man may be well nigh irresistible. Very ardent, and very honest, mostly, was the love of fair ladies for the knights of old who were so brave and strong, who rode their huge dray-horses so masterfully and who managed their heavy weapons with so nice a skill.

Masterful! The true word springs up to meet us! Women love a masterful man; now, generally a masterful man is strong and dexterous, often he is brave.

That, you may say, is the traditional type of the hero. Very true! Yet a man can be all that, and yet be a villain of deeper dye than printer's ink could stain him. And if your hero were a shade less strong, a shade less brave, a shade less dexterous than your villain, which of the twain would ladies love the more? Are women entirely immoral? Are they quite indifferent to the goodness or badness of a man? Are they concerned only in finding a master? To these questions I decline to find an answer. . . . You may think I have missed out the most important part of the discussion. What you want to know is: do women like bad men—such as burglars, forgers, murderers, politicians, journalists, and financiers—just because they are bad? Such a silly question does not require an answer.

I suppose the silly notion that women like bad men for the sake of their badness sprang from the fact that goodness is often another name for weakness—for amiable cowardice—and badness is often another name for strength. Weakness of moral purpose though it expresses itself in a perfectly "harmless" life, entitles no man to expect the love of a woman.

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# IN EAST AFRICA.

## THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

## MONOPOLY OF PETTY TRADE BY INDIANS.

Mr. F. G. Aflalo writes in the "Morning Post":—

A cynical and e'en waggish witness before the last East African Labour Commission, the report of which I have lately perused with instruction not unmingled with amusement, thus tersely summed up the relations between White and Black in the Protectorates. The pioneers, he said, found the native population thickest in malarial areas. These he called Native Territory. He also found healthy, but thinly populated areas, which he proceeded to classify as European Areas. Then he went home and formed companies. This somewhat brutal statement of the matter reduced to its lowest terms is preferable to the current cant about the philanthropy of the settler and Government official. But it does not go quite far enough, since, though it would be ridiculous to claim that those who exile themselves and their capital to East Africa in order to trade in cattle, coffee, cocoanuts, sisal, or whatnot, are out for their health, the best of them at any rate (there are others, no doubt) do not look upon the native merely as an animal to be exploited for his labour.

THE LABOUR DIFFICULTY.

The Labour question, acute just now all the world over, is nowhere perhaps more severely felt than in British East Africa and Uganda, nor is there any reliable sign of an early solution of the problem. It is not, as with us in Europe, any question of Jack thinking himself better than his master, or of strikes for better wages and shorter hours. It is the far more baffling problem of Jack not wanting wages or work at all Without being irreverent, one might almost say that the Divine mandate that man shall live by the sweat of his brow overlooked the physical conditions of lands and climates in which death from cold or starvation is an unknown factor in supplying the labour market. Only in famine time are these Swahili and their neighbours brought face to face with such a possibility, and even then their Mohamedan fatalism bids them die rather than work. Under normal conditions, the needs of the native are so small that he can gratify them without effort. The Masai, for instance, whose case has lately been in the Courts, are probably the richest uncivilised tribe in all the world, owning immense herds of cattle, which they do not sell, and even some of the other tribes, though not to be compared with them in the matter of this world's goods, are quite well enough to look upon all forms of work with scorn. What, then, is to be done in a newly settled land, the economic development of which depends wholly and exclusively on native labour?

THE GOVERNMENT AS BUFFER.

Until, at any rate, the settlers get representation in the Councils of the Protectorates, there can be no politics, except that the planters and traders are all "agin the Government." There is hardly a coffee estate or a cattle farm on which you cannot hear some home truths about the Officials in daily currency, and there is no doubt that the planters have not a little to exasperate them. After all, it is their capital that is developing the country, and, indirectly at any rate, paying the salaries of the "Government crowd," and if their candour is at times in keeping with tropical conditions, it is difficult to blame them. The Government, on the other hand, with the Colonial Office sitting behind it at Whitehall, takes itself very seriously as a buffer between the gentle native and the grasping planter. It declines to increase the hut tax, by way of goading the native to earn more money, and it even looks coldly upon the ingenuous process of recruiting native labour with the connivance of not disinterested chiefs. I hope, since comment from a globe-trotter on matters of such grave import would be impertinence, that I am merely stating bare facts.

Those who love East Africa, whether for pleasure or profit, or both, are very fond of calling it by the endearing phrase a White Man's Country, and there is not much to quarrel with the description, so long as it carries with it the mental reservation that the whole of Africa is essentially, and before all else, the Black Man's Continent. We are liable to appreciate this more readily in the case of South Africa, where white races have been established for centuries without making any sensible impression on the black, who predominate even in the towns, and are immeasurably in the ascendant up-country. The proportions are thought by some to be undergoing modification in our East African territory, owing to the real or alleged infertility of the Swahili, but, pending incontrovertible confirmation of this singular suggestion, the cautious observer will prefer to regard the country, with the rest of Africa, as the natural breeding area of the Negro. I have here used the phrase White Man's Country purely in its political sense.

THE AFRICAN CHARACTER.

The White Man's Burden, which he bears as a rule cheerfully enough, finding not inconsiderable profit thereby, is complicated in this part of the world by the variety of native races with whom he has to deal, either officially or in the way of business. At Mombasa, the Swahili are in the majority, and the Swahili, whose origin and personality are as strange as his language, is a rather complex quantity. Physically, as well as mentally, he appears to exhibit the confusion that one would expect from a graft of Arab with Negro. Over and above all however, he is an African, which involves a kind of moral allotropy reminiscent of Jekyll and Hyde. He also remains a child to the end of his days, a naughty, and a cunning child, may be, but a child nevertheless. His employer has to listen daily to some trivial complaint or other about a cooking-pot or some other article of home use, and the native delights in nothing more than a *shauri*, an untranslateable word that I can only compare with the Hindustani *bunderbust*, or the Kaffir *indaba*. Children these natives are, and as children they must be punished when they are naughty. There is no need, perhaps, to use the sjambok quite as liberally as our German neighbours across the border, but, within reasonable limits, flogging is always preferable to fining. If you fine a native for staying away from his work he simply looks on you as a mean dog anxious to profit by his offence, but if you give him "five-and-twenty" he considers you a gentleman and a ruler, for that is the punishment to which his chiefs have from time immemorial accustomed him. Given the choice, he would, like any healthy schoolboy with hard palms and a horror of fines, choose the whip every time. All of which, of course, is horrid heresy from the old Exeter Hall standpoint, but, unadulterated truth, nevertheless. There is is another way of punishing them, and that is to deprive them of something they value, while making it quite clear that you do not benefit yourself. A lady who lives upcountry told me of an amusing case in point. Her chef took it into his head to stay away from work one day, with the result that, under particularly trying conditions, she had to do the cooking. Fortunately her husband hit on an ingenious method of reprisal. The cook had been saving up fat sheep wherewith to buy a second wife. Two of the finest were promptly impounded, and the news was published that, unless he was back at his work by sunset, these would die to make a feast for the other boys. To their credit, be it said, they, to their own loss, apprised him of the fiat that had gone forth, and he hurried back to his kitchen just in time to save the situation and the sheep. One of the commonest offences is malingering, and this also calls for special treatment. The favourite method reminds me of a prescription formerly made up by a well-known planter in Assam, and by him called "Kaboota Kadood," or pigeon's milk. If I recall as among its ingredients asafœtida, paraffin, and valerian, I may perhaps be forgiven the rest. Any way, the taste remained for a week at least in the patient's mouth.

THE NATIVE STANDPOINT.

As there are two sides to every question, there is doubtless the view point of the native, though it would be asking too much of frail human nature to expect the settler to share it. The native found the world very good to live in before the White Man came along. Pioneers of Empire make a good deal out of his gratitude for having been freed from slavery and other evils of the native social code, but let us clear our hearts of cant and look facts in the face. It is undeniable that in developing the country with his money and his brains. the European, while filling his own pocket, is incidentally benefiting the natives who work for him, but it is no less true that the native does not care ram about being benefited. He is in the position of Emin when Stanley found him; he does not want to be found. He always thinks that the white man is trying to get the better of him and once in a while he is probably right. Thus we commonly hear him condemned as a hopelessly bad tiller of the soil, but this sweeping verdict makes no allowance whatever for his repeated discouragement by a sudden fall in the price of produce, a fluctuation which, in his obvious ignorance of the laws that regulate supply and demand, breeds in him a conviction that he is simply being cheated by his astute neighbours.

The Indian problem in South Africa has been much in the public eye, but that of East Africa has yet to come. It will not be long. You cannot walk down a single street of Mombasa without encountering sleek and prosperous Goanese with other natives of Hindustan, who have between them monopolised the petty trade of the town. To say that they are not warmly loved by either Europeans or Swahili is to put the matter with restraint, but there is no immediate prospect of getting rid of them. The Swahili are hopelessly outdone by these Asiatics in commercial qualities, and these British subjects from overseas are always anxious to show not so much their equality with the white man as their superiority over all and sundry, him included.

THE SOLUTION.

I am not, Heaven knows, out here to tell either settlers or Government officials how to do their own job, for I have quite enugh troublé in realising how indifferently I do my own. Yet, since the looker-on sometimes sees a little of the game that passes the observation of those engaged in playing it, I venture to suggest that the weight of the White Man's Burden depends in great measure on the bearer. Of n tives, as of rulers, it may perhaps be said that we get those that we deserve and if exception be taken to this suggestion by some who live among these crude savages, some of whom no doubt recall that terrible phrase of Nietzsche, "the animalisation of God," they will not, I imagine, quarrel with an alternative proposition, that the native is much what we make him. The difference between the South African Kaffir and the East Indian Sikh is, I am aware, irreconcilable even on racial grounds, but in their relation to ourselves it is rather the difference between the Sahib and the Johannesburg diamond merchant. These Protectorates in tropical Africa have started with the right white material, and, apart from the aforementioned grave problem of recruiting unwilling labour, it is unlikely that White and Black will come in very serious conflict. The one essential is that we must never, as a Government or as private individuals, go back on our word with them. Excessive severity is bad enough, but infinite measure of it is preferable to the least duplicity. This is what all the best Europeans in the country realise. They are by no means exclusively Englishmen. Of the promising coffee plantations round Nairobi, for instance, two are owned by Swedes and a third is held jointly by a Frenchman and a Swiss. Yet whatever their nationality in Europe it is important to remember that in native eyes they are all of one race, and all must work together to bear the burden with dignity as well as with profit. There must be no breaking of the Sahib's word. The recently decided Masai claim turned on this, and it is gratifying altogether that the Government did not, as alleged, break its promise. Those who "take tea with the giddy Masai" may in future, when, let us hope, the bitterness of the litigation has passed from living memory, reflect on this with satisfaction. Honesty is not merely the best policy in the government of African races; it is the only one.

# IS IT "LAISSEZ FAIRE."

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I was not a little amused to read the letter of "Employer" under the above heading. I am glad he recognises the need for technical education in India and sympathises with the technical men on their limited scope. But there are certain inaccuracies in his letter which I trust you will permit me to point out so that the public may know what a wrong impression our employers have of Technical Institutes and of the instruction imparted in some of the best of them.

I was surprised to know that "Employer" after a three years' course in "one of the best Technical Schools in England," could start on a wage of only 5s. a week. Where is this Technical School which gives such sound education and where is the works which pays so handsomely to technical men? Probably "Employer" might be referring to the state of affairs some half a century ago. I can assure my reader that technical education in England has advanced very much since the school days of "Employer" and I know as a fact that students from even such small technical schools as Darwen, Bolton, Blackburn etc., can command at the present time much better wages than 5s. a week. When Mr. Kapilram wrote about technical students trained abroad, especially, the Government scholars, I, believe he meant those who were trained in such well-known institutions as those of the city and Guilds Institute of London. Technological Institutes of the Manchester, Leeds and Glasgow Universities or the Pelytechnics of Berlin and Zurich, institutions of a University standard where students are trained to take up responsible positions in works and factories. I have before me as I write a register of the former students of the Manchester School of Technology and from a careful perusal of it I find that the vast majority of its alumni have started on a decent footing after completing the school course, positions which would no doubt have brought them more then 5s. a week. In many cases it will be noticed that the first one or two years of their career is given as "assistant under-manager, inside manager" and so on, positions which have responsible duties attached to them. Among my English friends and class-mates I know that many of them were first appointed as assistants when they were allowed to have the "run" of the whole works for the first few weeks or months and were then put in responsible positions in charge of departments. It should be noted also that these are men who were in no respects superior to their Indian fellow-students. Is it not reasonable then to expect that the Indian students should base their standard and their status on their foreign confreres, If this is a mistake they would plead guilty to it and then Mr. Kapilram's contention that there is no scope in India for technical men would hold good. Why should public money be wasted in training up men when there is no field for them?

I cannot understand the argument of "Employer" when he says in one part of his letter that there is a "great scarcity in India of men who have a good sound technical knowledge" and later on that "the technical man must take his chance with the crowd." Does he mean that the technical and non-technical men are on a par? If an employer gets all he wants from a non-technical man there is no need for one to spend one's money on technical education. I daresay this could be profitably utilised in other channels. I hope it will be admitted that a technical education of the right sort in England or Germany will cost an Indian about eight to ten thousand rupees. In some cases heavy premiums have to be paid for entering any of the better sort of works for gaining works-experience and even then it is difficult to get an entry. Our students have to face all these difficulties and it requires not a little tact and grit to overcome them. After having spent so much and encountered all obstacles in their way, what do they find on return home? Not even a bare maintenence if they have to seek services, and our "Employer" wants them to be content with small beginnings!

I am afraid "Employer" is not fully conversant with the present state of technical education either in England or in Germany; and if he is, he has made a wrong impression on the public. I might mention that it is not mere "book knowledge" alone that one gets in the institutions referred to above. Ample facilities are afforded for practical work on a large scale and on machinery identical with those that are usually seen in the works. In some of the institutions work is undertaken even for the public so as to instil business methods in their students. This system of training has therefore to some extent replaced the long term of apprenticeship that was in vogue formerly. I admit that there are many things to be learnt by experience in the works but that does not mean that a man is not fit to hold a responsible position unless he starts from very small beginnings.

Allow me to add a word about the Government scholars who have been the most sinned against in this controversy. There is no doubt that Government scholars were some of the most brilliant students who have undergone technical education and many of them have won high honours in their respective studies. In the majority of cases, at least so far as textile industries are concerned, the candidates selected by Government were such as had already some experience in the Indian mills. They had "toed the line" and "rubbed shoulders" with non-technical men, nay, some had even established their reputation when they were sent to Europe for higher studies. I do not know if these are the men whom "Employer" wants to climb the ladder once again. Their "packet of certificates" would have shown, if "Employer" had cared to look into them, the successful work they have done in different mills both here and abroad. The reason why they have to go from door to door is not far to seek. The system by which men are appointed for the better-paid appointments in most of our industrial concerns is at fault. As a rule, our employers do not know what sort of men would suit them. They are mostly guided by some interested third parties with whom our Indian students have no influence. There are of course some honourable exceptions and these I am glad to note have taken technical men very freely into their concerns.

Yours, etc.,
TECHNICAL.

April, 30.

## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF SIKKIM.

### CONCESSIONS TO MESSRS. BURN AND CO.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 30.

In pursuance of the desire to open up the Sikkim State to industrial enterprise, the Maharaja of Sikkim has granted Messrs Burn and Company in the first instance, permission to (1) utilise the water power of the rivers in Sikkim for the generation of electricity and to apply the energy so developed to various enterprises contemplated by the company; (2) to construct, erect and work wire ropeways within the boundaries of Sikkim; (3) to extract timber and firewood from the forest areas in Sikkim, for sale; (4) to extract bamboos from the said areas for subsequent conversion into pulp and (5) to burn limestone to provide lime to be used as a flux for copper ores regarding the working of which the company already hold leases.

The conditions and terms attached to the above concessions, have been embodied in an agreement to be signed to-day at Gangtok.

## SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN TATA IRON WORKS.

### ELEVEN EMPLOYEES SCALDED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

On Tuesday morning a serious accident occurred in the steel furnace department of the Iron and Steel Works of Messrs. Tata and Co., at Sakchi, resulting in the scalding of eleven employees (four Germans and seven Indians). Of the eleven one German and one Indian have been so severely scalded that little hope is entertained of their recovery.

In the steel furnace ladles lined with fireproof bricks are used for the formation of ingots. From inquiries it appears that one of these ladles had been relined with fire proof bricks. The previous night it is supposed that lining had not sufficiently dried and that molten steel generated sufficient steam to cause an overflow which fell on those standing near.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 30.

Captain J. A. D. Langhorne, Adjutant, Royal Garrison Artillery, Portsmouth, is appointed Supernumerary Captain, Indian Mountain Artillery, at Abbottabad.

Captain Macclellan, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 8, Mountain Battery, at Quetta.

Major Bradshaw, Deputy Assistant, Adjutant-General Peshawar Division, has been appointed General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, at Aden.

Major Bickford, 56th Rifles, has been selected for appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Peshawar Division.

Colonel C. Davis and Colonel G. S. Broome, Indian Army, are permitted to retire from 1st April and 10thMay, 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Henderson, I. A., Controller of Military Accounts, is permitted to reside out of India from 13th April, 1914.

Major Basevi, 90th Punjabis, is transferred to the 91st Punjabis as 2nd in Command.

Major Strahan, 89th Punjabis, is appointed 2nd in Command of the 90th Punjabis.

Major Bridges, 116th Mahrattas, is appointed 2nd in Command of that regiment.

Major-General Kemball assumed command of the Jhansi Brigade on the 20th April.

## CREMATION OF A MOHOMEDAN.

### TANJORE MUNICIPALITY'S UNNECESSARY MEASURE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 30.

At the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Thambi Marakkar asked a question regarding the burning at Tanjore of the body of a Mohamedan who was alleged to have died of plague. The Government promised to have enquiries made the result of which they now publish.

It appears that the body was cremated by the municipal authorities of Tanjore on the advice of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and with the consent of the brother of the deceased. The Government agree with the Collector of Tanjore that the cremation was unnecessary in this case, and they trust that in all such cases the local authorities will pay due regard to the religious susceptibilities of the community affected.

## ALL-INDIA BANKING AND INSURANCE CO.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 30.

Mr. Broadway, Barrister and Mr. Obedulla, pleader Lahore, have been appointed voluntary liquidators of the All India Banking and Insurance Co., in virtue of a special resolution passed by the shareholders.

## ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavanagar, is expected in Bangalore shortly.

Sanction has been accorded by the Secretary of State for India to the construction by the Mysore Durbar of a line of Railway on the metre gauge from Mysore to Arsikeri *via* Hassan, distance of 106 miles.

The latest Punjab Administration report says that the water level of Lyalpur, the wheat-growing centre, is rising a foot a year. This is a serious matter vitally affecting the colonists on whose behalf the Government are asked to reduce over-irrigation.

Dr. Owen, Health Officer of Lahore, calls the attention of medical practitioners and others in that city to the fact that the Municipal Committee have established a Tuberculin Dispensary in the city. The dispensary is now in working order at the Water Reservoir Lange, Mandi City.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway have purchased the Imperial Secretariat building in Calcutta for twenty-five lakhs of rupees and the administrative offices of the Railway will shortly move into it from Sealdah. The Government seems to have lost money on this transaction. The Imperial Secretariat, including the land it is built on originally cost Rs. 28,00,000.

A new English weekly has been added to the list of journals published in Calcutta. The "Hablul Matin," the well-known Islamic weekly published in Persian now for many years in Calcutta, by its venerable founder, the Mir'ayyed al-Islam Jalaluddin al Husiani, has now an English edition. The "Hablul Matin" has been converted into a limited liability concern, but the Mir'ayyed al Islam remains at the head of affairs as managing director.

In regard to the proposal for appointment of honorary and village munsiffs on which the Behar Government recently invited opinions of the public, the members of the Muzaffarpore bar, in a meeting presided over by Rai Bahadur Shib Chandra Chatterjee, senior Government Pleader, decided, that the proposal was likely to do more harm than good to the people; and submitted their views accordingly, to the Government.

At the first meeting in the National Missionary Council of India held in Calcutta in February last, an invitation was extended to the Rev. Herbert Anderson, General Secretaory in India of the Baptish Missionary Society of London, to take up Secretarial work in connection with the Council. After consultation with the authorities of his own Mission in London Mr. Anderson has accepted the appointment, and will enter on his new duties from the first of May. His official connection with the Baptist Mission is, for the present, unaffected.

The North-Western Railway have constructed in their extensive carriage and Wagon works at Moghalpura a bogie saloon carriage for the Maharajah of Jhind. The body is 61 feet 6 inches in length by 9 feet 6 inches in width. There are seven compartments. The drawing-room compartment is upholstered in figured silk tapestry, colour green and rose with drab ground and silk curtains to match. In the bed-room, there are two handsome electro-plated bedstead with spring mattresses. The saloon is electrically lighted.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway will shortly be engaged upon the construction of a new mail train intended for the Darjeeling service which, it is stated will incorporate several points of constructional interest. The complement is intended to include one first-class, one second-class, one third-class, one intermediate and third, one intermediate and postal, one intermediate and brake, one postal and brake, and one luggage van.

Yet another defalcation has been brought to light at Bangalore, this time in the Government Stamp Department, where the officers responsible have drawn the pay of a certain moochi knowing, as alleged, that the man was also drawing his pay in the District Police Office as a first class constable. The Comptroller and Mr. C. H. Yates are personally investigating the matter. The result is being watched with great interest, as it is said that an influential officer is concerned in the affair.

A sensation was caused the other day at Hastings Bridge by a German sailor in Khaki, and wearing a pith helmet. He climbed up on to the rails, uttered a wild despairing cry, and jumped into the waters below. People rushing to the side to look, saw his two hands above the water for a moment and his helmet floating down the stream. Everybody thought it was a case of suicide. But presently the man re-appeared swam after his hat, retrieved it, and then made for the shore. There he wrung out his clothes, poured the water out of his hat, and marched off to Kidderpore, with a huge grin on his face—"Englishman."

Major H. F. E. Freeland, R.E., Deputy Traffic Manager of the North Western Railway, has been appointed to act as Traffic Manager under the Calcutta Port Commissioners during the absense of Mr. Windle, who goes on two years' leave. Major Freeland, who is now in England, will come out to Calcutta at the end of August. He will be remembered as the officer responsible for the arrangement of the traffic at Delhi, during the Durbar. He served with the Chitral relief force and was at the storming of the Malakhand Pass, the action near Khan at the descent into the Swat Valley, and the passage of the Swat river.

The Madura Parliament, which has recently been organised by some of the leading residents of the town, to debate questions of public interest and educated popular opinion, held its first sittings at the Assembly Hall of the American College, Mr. A. B. Cariappa being in the Chair. Mr. Paul Peter Pillay moved that it was the opinion of that House, that to prevent famine in India additional funds should be allotted for the development of irrigational facilities, and that such deductions be made out of the funds devoted to the construction of Railways as to give effect to that opinion. A lively debate ensued, and when the motion was put to vote it was lost.

# DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

## ACCUSED RESERVE STATEMENTS.

## CHARGES TO BE FRAMED TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 30.

The preliminary enquiry in the Delhi Conspiracy Case was resumed this afternoon when the Court began to examine the accused.

The Magistrate called Amir Chand (43) into the witness box.

After stating his name, caste, etc., he said his occupation was "retired schoolmaster."

The Court: "Do you wish to make any statement with regard to the evidence recorded against you in this case?"

Amir Chand: "No."

The Court: "Do wish to make any statement about the documents or exhibits said to have been found in your house?"

Amir Chand: "No."

Court: "Do you wish to admit that any of them were found in your house?

Amir Chand: "Am I bound by law to make a statement now?"

The Court: "No; you are not."

Amir Chand: Then I wish to reserve my entire statement for the next court.

Abad Behari (26) was next called.

The Court questioned him in exactly similar terms.

He did not wish to make any statement at present with regard to the evidence recorded against him, nor about the exhibits stated to have been found in his possession or said to be in his handwriting.

Chote Lal (Ram Lal) (18) was next called. He did not wish to make any statement in answer to either of the questions put to him as to the other accused. He also refused to say anything with respect to the name Ram Lal alleged to have been borne by him.

Mannu Lal (21), called next, made no statement.

Basant Kumar Biswas (23), who gave his occupation as compounder and residence Poragacha, Nadia district, had the questions translated into Bengali. He then said he reserved his statement for the next court.

Bal Raj (22) who said he was a student, gave similar replies to the Magistrate's two questions.

Bal Mokand (25) who said he was a tutor also said he did not want to say anything at present.

Khui Ram (23), a student made no statement.

Charan Das (24), clerk, said he would make no statement now.

Asked by the court if he wished to say anything about the confession he made to Mr. Shaw, the Lahore City Magistrate, the accused said he did not wish to say anything about the confession now.

Rhagubar Sharma (26), a teacher, was questioned in Urdu. He also refused to make any statement.

Hanwant Sahai (30), a trader made no statement.

"WOULD NOT DISAPPOINT ACCUSED."

Mr. Ross Alston said that the accused having made no statements and having made no attempt to explain the evidence given against them the position was that there was nothing before the court from the accused for its consideration. All the accused appeared to have accepted the position that there was evidence against them and they said in effect, "send us to the sessions and we will give our explanations there." Mr. Alston said that he had no desire to oppose the wishes of the accused to be sent to the Sessions, and he would not therefore disappoint them, by suggesting that any of them should be discharged. If however, said Mr. Alston, the court desired the prosecution to assist it in framing its committal order by pointing out the evidence and the documents against each of the accused they would be only too glad to be of assistance to the Court.

Mr. Raghunath Sahai, for Khusi Ram and Bal Mokand, in reply said that the accused had given no explanations of the evidence because they considered the evidence contained no proof of any offence for them to explain.

Mr. Ross Alston: It is unfortunate that the accused did not say this. What they said was that they would give their explanation in the next Court.

Mr. Raghunath Sahai said there was absolutely no case against Khusi Ram.

One of the defence pleaders suggested that there should be an adjournment to next week to enable them to answer anything that was said by the prosecution and also to assist the Court in framing the charges.

The magistrate said that the case had gone on long enough and the case was accordingly adjourned until to-morrow when charges will be framed.

## PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Secretary of the Hospital announces the following contributions towards the above named Hospital.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 23,94,789-5-8; Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman and Mr. Dinshaw Sorabji Mody, Trustees, The Nusserwanji Jehangir Wadia Charity Fund, Rs. 2,400; Mr. Cooverji Darabshaw Deputy, being the amount subscribed out of the estate of the deceased and by her relatives and friends, in the Oothamna ceremony of his wife Bai Sirinbai, Rs. 1,500; amount sent direct to the Parsi Panchayat, Rs. 130; Mr. Rustom F. Mulla, Rs. 60; Mr. Sorab, in pious memory of his late father Mr. Nusserwanji Jehangir Khambatta, Rs. 50; Mr. P. M. Contractor, Rs. 44; Mr. S. D. Bhedwar, Rs. 40; Mr. J. R. Patell, Rs. 40; Mr. J. K. Dadachanji. Rs 30; Mr. Hormusji B. Bamji; Rs. 30; Mr. Framji H. Boyce, Rs. 30; Nephews of the late Mr. Pestonji Cawasji Sethna, Rs. 30; Mr. J. K. Tarachand, Rs. 30; In pious memory of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Jehangir Khambatta, Rs. 25; Sums below Rs. 25, Rs. 267; Total Rs. 23,99,495-5-8.

# GOLF AND GOLFERS.

## BBITISH AND AMERICAN MODELS.

## DANGERS OF IMITATION.

A great responsibility of a public kind is laid upon the celebrated golfer in that what he does to-day the people who see him and hear of him will try to do in much the same way the following week, writes Mr. Henry Leach in the "Daily Telegraph." The imitative tendency among golfers is extremely strong. Young players especially are extremely susceptible. An elder of quality becomes their model, and they copy him slavishly. James Braid, once describing to me how in his early youth he patched up his own game from bits taken as it were from his favourite masters, remarked, "You see, the boy golfer is really just like a monkey, and it is a good thing he is."

It is clear, however, that golfers remain monkeys long after they have grown up. Because they so infrequently play their best game they are rarely satisfied with their own methods, and are continually alert to observe other people's specialities in practice. A distinct influence is undoubtedly cast upon the community when a new champion is made. Harry Vardon, James Braid, and J. H. Taylor have each had their tens of thousands of imitators in their years of championship. Vardon has stood for the model of good style which is the ideal of most players, but a baffling one; Braid represents the highly practical, calculating school, who concern themselves more with causes and effects, and connecting them, than with inspiration and temperaments, and he has done everything to popularise the use of aluminium putters and big nibliks, neither of which clubs would have gained good hold but for this great player.

### RUNNING-UP APPROACH.

Braid also in his years of championship, and since, has exercised an enormous influence over the public in the cultivation of the running-up approach. It was hardly looked upon as a stroke at all, but just as an "elongated putt" by the average golfer until Braid demonstrated its possibilities. He showed that it was a definite stroke, one to be played exactly and precisely and not as any other stroke, and to be played for preference with a special kind of club. This was a great service to the game that was rendered by Braid. Taylor has been the great master of the pitched approach, he has spread the Taylor mashie everywhere, and his clear and thoughtful teaching on general points have had a permanent effect upon the game. These influences have been in the main for a great good.

In an ideal golfing world we should perhaps find the champions, when they reached their top most dignity, abandoning the extreme individualisms by which they got there, and practising and advocating only the perfect and ideal way of doing things, as from the point of view of the stylists, and as described in the older books of the game, and not those newer works which state heresies and the enormous advantages accruing from their adoption. The champions might then win no more championships, but the tone of the golfing world might be improved. But, as it is the monkey ways of the golfer are very strong; he is susceptible to the most transitory influences, and in consequence he needs frequent warnings. Last year, when Edward Ray won the open championship, after setting at defiance many of the established principles as they had never been defied before, there were golfers in thousands who not only took to exaggerated uses of mashie niblicks for approaches of medium length, because Ray does that kind of thing most successfully, but there were undoubtedly many who sought to excuse their own swaying of the body during the making of the stroke, and even to justify it because the new champion did the same thing.

### AMERICAN THOROUGHNESS.

But the close imitation of mannerisms and idiosyncracies is a very dangerous thing, and possibilities for harm were never greater than they are at this moment, when the advance guard of the American invaders is in the country, and gaining the utmost publicity for their peculiar and most individual methods. These Americans are splendid players, and their attitude towards the game is correct. Those who are with us now are the best of the little army that is to attack us at Sandwich and Prestwick; they include the reigning American amateur and open champions.

Some years ago nearly everything that came from America was looked upon as being possibly a little more ingenious and up to date, a little more potent in possibilities for getting there quickly, than anything European. If that idea has largely subsided, yet the British golf public is naturally attracted to the ways of the American players who are now with us, and who have accomplished such wonderful achievements. Now British golfers will do themselves much injury if they become the monkeys to these Americans. I write as one who has had the utmost opportunity for studying them in their own country, and say that we have innumerable models in ours who far better to study than they are. Mr. Travers and Mr. Ouimet know this so well themselves that there is no possibility of their being offendd. We may, indeed, very well copy both these Americans in their enormous thoroughness, their fine temperamental attitude towards the game, their strong persistency, and their utmost care to waste nothing whatever of the quality of their game in match play.

### TEE-SHOTS WITH AN IRON.

The average amateur is continually making half-thoughtless shots, and regretting them for their failure the moment afterwards. Mssers. Travers and Ouimet have very few such regrets, for they think everything out with the utmost care beforehand, and try to make good to every point of their capacity.

Of the two, Mr. Travers is the more undesirable model. There is hardly anything in his game, except his general manner and his magnificent determination, that the Englishman in search of knowledge and truth might be advised to imitate. Because he lets his irons remain rusty always, with the excuse that the dull russet does not disturb his view of the ball like gleaming steel, is not a good reason for other people's neglect. Because he gets an enormous length from the tee and through the green, with a heavy iron having a very long shaft and given as much of the properties of a driver as possible, is no reason why the great multitude of players in this country who are continually off their wooden clubs should resolve to abandon a lifelong struggle and give themselves up to iron solely for the future. Our players must be very seriously warned against any tendency in this direction, because the temptation in many cases will be great.

### THE MASTER-TYRANT.

Mr. Travers himself at this moment would be the first to warn the British golfing community in the most friendly and helpful way against copying him in anything, and he would explain that nearly all his golfing life he has been fighting against some one or other of the peculiarities which have forced themselves into his system and upon which, being tyrants he is for the time being dependent. The master tyrant of this group is the iron tee-shot. Mr. Travers would give a championship away if for the future he could play his wooden clubs with the sureness and confidence that other great players do. He spends an appreciable portion of his spare time in practising with them; he has been known to do such practice in the brief interval between two matches on the same day in a championship; at the amateur championship at Chicago two years ago I saw him taking lessons from a professional in wooden club play one evening when the meeting was half way through and he was again making himself champion, and now and then, though conscious of the danger, he flies to wooden clubs for a shot or two in the middle of a round, and then back he goes with a sigh to his big iron and its safety.

In this matter he, undoubtedly a golfing genius of the first orders, is an unhappy spirit under the harsh oppression of a devil master. He knows that if he has succeeded so well in America so far he cannot rise to the heights in England and Scotland unless he can dispense with iron on the tee, nor can he taste the fulf joys of golf as they are experienced in full-swing play with wood. There are other ways in which the Americans need not be copied. In both cases their grips are peculiar; in neither is the example a good one to copy. Imitate these Americans in their thoroughness, their efficiency; but disregard their peculiarities. Yet, be it said, barring his grip, Mr. Ouimet has few mannerisms, and his style is plain and good—most marvellously good considering his years.

# AN ANCIENT PROFESSION.

The "Japanese Magazine" contains some particulars of the Masseur in Japan. It has been the prerogative of the blind for many centuries to follow this calling, which was probably introduced from China in the sixth century. The writer says:—

At the time of its origin there was a kind of Health Bureau, of which the *ammahs*, or massagists, were officials, and were used to promote bodily health. In the time of the great *Taiko* Hideyoshi we have mention of one Sonoda Michiyasu, who practised massage; and when the Japanese expedition went to Korea, one of the prisoners secured was a skilled Chinese masseur named Go Raintatsu; and his arrival in Japan was the single for revival of the art. One Yamase Takuichi learned the art of massage from this authority and became a great expert in it; and so it has been transmitted from teacher to pupil down through the centuries. Some of these blind massagists have been men of exceptional character and genius, notably Sugiyama Maichi, whose ability and personality were widely known and appreciated through out the Empire.

Associated with the masseur is the shampooer who undergoes a long course of apprenticeship before he is allowed to practice, and certificates or licences are issued by the Massage Trust, which supervises the trade.

The earnings are small and the lives are hard and in many cases pitiable, as their services can be commanded from a farthing, so that even the poorest patronise the blind practitioners, who are forced to eke out a livelihood as itinerant musicians.

There about 60,000 shampooers and some 20,000 blind massagists in Japan, who are in demand by every class in the community—including the Emperor.

**AMRUTANJAN** (*Registered.*)

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A Reliable Remedy for Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sprains, Weak joints, Sore Throats, Chest Colds, Cuts Toothaches, etc., etc.

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# ENGLISH CRICKET.

## PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON.

### THE CENTENARY OF LORDS.

It is a pleasing cause for thankfulness and congratulation that the situation in regard to the coming cricket season is a great improvement on that which heralded its predecessor, says "The Times." A year ago the air was full of complaints, cries for help, and suggestions for reform; but the decision that no alteration shall be made until after the season of 1917 has had a most welcome and soothing effect. It cannot be denied that many county clubs are in grave financial difficulties, but great efforts are being made to set them on their feet again, and in most cases an optimistic tone prevails; querulous critics are silent for the time at all events, and as for the would-be reformers, they have either washed their hands of the business or else are busy preparing in private the heaven-sent scheme to launch upon an expectant world in September, 1917.

Probably the middle and end of the Victorian Era were the great days of first-class cricket; but cricket—and, as has often been pointed out in "The Times," first-class cricket is only one, and by no means the most, important branch of the game—has, we believe, never been more flourishing, never more widely played than to-day. In county matches and county sides there is perhaps not quite the same joyous enthusiasm as in the '80's and '90's. The modern professional is in many ways a great improvement on his fore-runners, and he reflects the greatest credit on the game, but he is as a type not so much of a "character." The amusing stories of professionals, their sayings and doings, belong rather to the past than the present. And then, too, there is a lamentable lack of amateurs in county cricket. There is no side to-day comparable to the old Middlesex eleven with eight, nine, or even 10 amateurs, and the fun they had is proverbial. Nevertheless, first-class cricket is not in the bad way that pessimists would have us believe. It is well organized, and though, with few exceptions, the giants of to-day pale before the giants of yore, the standard of play all round is higher than ever.

### FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

As for finance, though some counties—such as Surrey, Kent, Yorkshire, and Warwickshire—are in a comfortable position, the great majority are in difficulties. The expenses of county cricket have increased enormously in this generation, and gate receipts, in many instances, have fallen off. More and more county committees are realizing that financial security lies in increased membership, and in almost every annual report the need for new members is strongly insisted upon. The inherent strength of county cricket has been revealed in a very striking way in connexion with Lancashire's recent troubles. In response to Lord Derby's appeal issued only a few weeks ago, for £15,000 to clear off the mortgage on the Old Trafford ground, £4,000 has already been received, and more than 400 new members have been elected.

### THE SATURDAY START.

There will be no Australian or South African team in England, and so we shall have another season of domestic cricket. The feature of the fixture list is the great increase in the number of matches to begin on Fridays and Saturdays. The week-end start has proved so satisfactory financially that many more of the counties are anxious to make the system general next year. A resolution to this purpose, brought forward by Warwickshire, was carried last week at a meeting of the Advisory Committee at Lord's by nine votes to two and in the middle of June the subject is again to be discussed. There is no need to go into the question in detail now, but it may be said that the chief opposition comes from Kent, naturally enough, for the proposed arrangement would interfere very seriously with Kent's cricket "weeks" at Canterbury, Tonbridge, Tunbridge Wells, Maidstone, and Dover. Even if the general scheme be adopted, it is probable that exceptions will be made in the case of the Whit Monday and August Bank Holiday matches, owing to the great risk of ruining the bank holiday "gates."

### MATCHES AT LORD'S.

This year is the centenary of the present Lord's Ground, and the occasion is to be marked by a special week's cricket in June, the matches being the M.C.C.'s South African team v. the Rest of England and the Royal Navy v. the Army. The first Lord's ground was on the site which is now Dorset-square, and the second at North Bank. The centenary of the Marylebone Club was celebrated in 1887 with a special week's cricket and a banquet.

This year the programme at Lord's is rather fuller than usual. An interesting revival is the match between the M.C.C. and a picked eleven from the Minor Counties, but unfortunately it is arranged for an early date, May 21, and will only last two days. Another revival is the match between Old Etonians and Old Harrovians, and in August the M.C.C. will meet a team chosen from the best London clubs.

As usual, the three great matches of the year at Lord's follow one another in immediate succession—Oxford v. Cambridge on July 6, 7, and 8, Etom v. Harrow on July 10 and 11, and Gentlemen v. Players on July 13, 14, and 15. There will be a good deal of public school cricket at Lord's at the end of July and the beginning of August. In addition to the Rugby v. Marlborough and Cheltenham v. Haileybury matches, Clifton are to meet Tonbridge there for the first time. Two elevens from the Public Schools meet on the August Bank Holiday, and two days later an eleven chosen from the two sides will play the M.C.C.

### PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTIES.

Mr. E. W. Dillon can no longer find time to play first-class cricket regularly, and has had to resign the captainship of the Kent XI., and Mr. L. H. W. Troughton has been appointed in his place. Mr. Troughton has had great experience as captain of the second eleven, and has from time to time assisted the county. Nothing was seen of him in county matches last year, but he took charge of the team at Scarborough in September against Lord Londesborough's eleven, batting, it may be added, with great skill against Barnes and Hitch on a worn wicket. Two or three of the young players at Tonbridge are well spoken of, and may, if necessary, be given a trial. Mr. A. P. Day will presumably, as in previous years, play whenever he can spare the time, and Mr. J. R. Mason also hopes to play a little. The matches in the Canterbury Week are with Sussex and Northamptonshire; Hampshire and Yorkshire will be met at Tonbridge. Essex and Nottinghamshire at Tunbridge Wells, Gloucestershire and Middlesex at Maidstone, and Lancashire and Worcestershire at Dover. The home match with Surrey will, of course, be played at Blackheath.

Owing to pressure of business Mr. M. C. Bird, though he hopes to be able to play occasionally, has been compelled to resign the captainship of the Surrey team. Mr. C. T. A. Wilkinson, who has often played for the county and also for the second eleven, has consented to act as captain during the first half of the season, but beyond that time nothing has been settled. So far as is known, all the professionals who assisted Surrey last year will again be in their places with the addition of Ducat, now quite recovered from his accident at football. Among the young professionals much is hoped of Sandham, who played an innings of 196 last summer at the Oval against Sussex. Surrey is rich in young amateurs but whether the time has come for any of them, except Mr. D. J. Knight, the Malvern batsman now at Oxford, to step into the eleven remains to be seen. The return match against Kent at the Oval on August 10, has been alloted to Hobbs for his "benefit."

### YORKSHIRE'S LACK OF BOWLERS.

Schofield Haigh, after a long and very brilliant career, retired from first-class cricket at the end of last season, and has now taken up the post of coach at Winchester. His retirement leaves Yorkshire without a right-handed slow or medium-pace bowler. In times past many capable bowlers have been lost to Yorkshire for the simple reason that there was no room for them in the eleven, but to-day any good man will be welcomed with open arms. Booth is at present the only right-handed bowler in the team. Sir A. W. White will again captain the eleven. He cannot look for much amateur help, but Mr. E. R. Wilson hopes to join the team in July, and a trial is to be given to Mr. D. C. F. Burton. In all Yorkshire's home matches this season, the luncheon interval will be taken at half-past 1 and stumps drawn at half-past 6.

Northamptonshire, who finished fourth in the Championship last year, have every hope of again doing well. With the exception of John Seymour all the old players are available. Mr. G. A. T. Vials will play as often as he can, but has felt obliged to resign the captainship, and in his place the committee have recommended the appointment of Mr. S. G. Smith, who was deputy-captain last summer.

Nottinghamshire ought to have as good a team as in 1913, but some new bowling is urgently needed, and it might be well to give better opportunities to Richmond. This young leg-break bowler was overtaxed when brought up to London to play against Surrey at the Oval last August, but for all that he created a good impression. The Nottinghamshire committee are going to make an appeal to the county to wipe off the debt of £5,600 which has of late years weighed very heavily on the club.

Of Middlesex there is never much to be said in advance. The match with Hampshire at Lord's, allotted to Tarrant for a "benefit," begins on May 30—the Saturday before Whit Monday. Mr. P. F. Warner hopes to play pretty regularly, but Mr. James Douglas will not be seen any more in the August matches, he decided at the end of last season to retire from first-class cricket.

### LANCASHIRE AND HAMPSHIRE AMATEURS.

The domestic difficulties with which the Lancashire Committee had to deal at the end of last season are too well known to need discussion. Good has certainly come out of evil, the efforts of Lord Derby and other supporters having, as already mentioned, brought about an immense improvement in the financial position of the club. Mr. A. H. Hornby will again captain the eleven, Mr. R. H. Spooner hopes to play frequently this summer, Mr. A. C. MacLaren wishes to return to the team, and Mr. K. G. Macleod and Mr. A. E. Lawton, are also available. There are several Lancashire cricketers at the public schools, including Mr. G. S. Rawstorne, the Eton captain, and Mr. F. W. Musson, who headed the batting averages last season at Tonbridge.

For Hampshire all last season's players will be available except Lieutenant Abercrombie, who is at sea, and three new men certain of a trial are Lieutenant G. C. Harrison, Mr. R. W. Livesey, and Mr. W. Livesey. Mr. B. G. von B. Melle, the Oxford bowler, will be qualified in August by residence in the Isle of Wight, and the committee hope he will play early in the month. Mr. A. C. Johnston hopes to play more often than he did last summer, as he will have the latter part of July and the whole of August at his disposal, and it is understood Major J. G. Greig will be home on leave from India. Mr. E. M. Sprot, the captain, intends to have a full season, and it is hoped that the Hon. L. H. Tennyson, who has been appointed vice-captain, will often be in the eleven.

### CRITICAL YEAR FOR WORCESTERSHIRE.

From Worcestershire comes a very ominous warning. The season of 1914, we are told, will be a momentous one in the history of the club, for unless it can be shown that the large deficits of recent years can be cheecked by a considerable increase in membership and much improved "gates," the committee will not feel justified in facing another campaign in the County Championship. A few months back the prospects did not appear very rosy, but with the nearer approach of the season the outlook has become brighter. The team will be captained by Mr. W. H. Taylor. Mr. H. K. Foster intends to play whenever possible, but neither he nor Mr. Simpson-Hayward will be in the eleven regularly. The loss of Mr. W. B. Burns, who has settled in Canada, greatblow to the team.

Mr. J. Shelds has resigned the captainship of the Leicestershire eleven, and Mr C. J. B. Wood has been chosen to succeed his, Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas has gain accepted the Championship of Essex this being his fourth year, but Buckenham has accepted in engagement with the Forfarshire Cricket Club and will only occasionally be able to play for the county. Mr. Charles McGahey has also ended his official relations with the county, but he will play occasionally if required. Mr. McGahey has been a member of the Essex eleven for 21 seasons, and for a long time he was only second among Essex batsmen to Mr. Perrin. A testimonial fund is being got up for him by a small committee of the county club.

### THE UNIVERSITIES.

At Cambridge Mr. S. H. Saville is the new captain, and 11 other old Blues are in residence or, at any rate, available to play against Oxford at Lord's. Mr. R. B. Lagden, the Hon. H. G. H. Mulholland, Mr. G. B. Davis, the Hon. F. S. C. Calthorpe, Mr. K. H. C. Woodroffe, Mr. J. H. Naumann, Mr. G. A. Fairbairn, Mr. W. N. Riley, Mr. J. S. F. Morrison, Mr. E. C. Baker, and Mr. C. W. V. Hopley. Messrs. Riley, Morrison, Baker, and Hopley played against Oxford in 1912, but did not keep their places in the eleven last year. The Freshmen seen to be weaker than usual. The best of them, so far as can be judged, are Mr. Musson, of Tonbridge, Mr. L. C. Luggatt, and Mr. G. K. Dunning, of Eton, and Mr. S. H. G. Humfrey, who had a batting average of 75 at Oakham School. Mr. E. L. Kidd having gone down Cambridge are not likely to be quite so strong as they were last year, but they ought to have a very good all-round team.

Mr. F. H. Knott is the new captain at Oxford and will have at his disposal six members of last year's team—Mr. B. G. von B. Melle, who bowled so splendly against Cambridge at Lord's, Mr. G. R. R. Colman, Mr. J. N. Fraser, Mr. P. Havelock Davis, Mr. A. C. Wilkinson, and Mr W. G K. Boswell, as well as Mr. E. A. Shaw, the wicketkeeper in 1912. The Freshmen include many of the lest of last year's public-school players, and the team, if Mr. Knott can find a good bowler to back up Mr. Melle and Mr. Davies, should be decidedly strong. Among the Freshmen are Mr. J. H. Amory, the Eton captain and fast bowler, Mr. M. B. Burrows, the best of Eton's many good batsmen last year, Mr. R. C. Gull, also of Eton, Mr. G. B. F. Rudd, of Westminster, who had one trial last year for Leicestershire, Mr. M. Howett, of Repton, and above all Mr. D. J. Knight, the Malvern batsman, who has already won his place in the Surrey eleven.

# THE BAHAI MOVEMENT.

## LECTURE IN BOMBAY BY AMERICAN PROFESSOR.

At a meeting of the Parsi Writers' Asociation held last evening at the Bai Bhikaji Bengali School, Professor E. C, Getsinger, of Washington, U. S. A. delivered a lecture on "The Bahai movement of Persia." Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi presided.

Professor Getsinger said:—

Once again has the Tree of Life cast its fruit upon the earth in Persia, the cradle of the Prophets, where the Bahai Movement was founded by Baha O' llah, and soon thereafter he was sent from prison to prison and finally to Acca, (Syria), under Abdul Hamid, the oppressor, where he died at the age of 75, after 40 years of imprisonment. During these years of confinement he wrote over 50 volumes advocating the most advanced reforms in the interests of happiness and contentment of mankind, a brotherhood of the masses and classes without removing the degrees of inequality or capacity.

The Bahai revelation did not come into the world without expectation for in several instances the entire United States were aroused to fever heat when the Christain Millerites of Maine (U. S.) went to the mountain tops, to await the coming of Christ in the clouds. This occurred on May 23rd 1844, when in Persia, on that very day, the "Bab" or Door heralded the coming of Baha O' llah, and also Abdu' Baha, the present leader and exile, was born.

It may seem incredible when I say that the Bahais number now many millions, and in nearly every country of the globe they are to be found. And yet the Bahais have no organisation, but are hamanitarians and by individual good deeds, in the service to mankind, exemplify the teachings and doctrine of Baha O'llah.

Thus the Christian Bahai is found in the Church; the Hebrew Bahai in the Synagogue; the Mahomedan Bahai in the Mosque and the Parsee Bahai in the Temple, likewise the Hindus of many religions.

The Persian Bahais have been forced by persecutions to form a community. The fundamental aim and mission of Bahaism is to form a closer contract between the sons of men by encouraging each to study and understand the other's religions and all the good in it. These religions are all from the One God, the One Source, then why is it made the means of strife and hatred, prejudice and ostracism? The religions of God were intended to unite all men; only foreign influences separated them.

Abdul Baha, the present leader and son of Baha O' llah, is now 70 years of age, and has just completed a tour in Europe, England and America, when he preached the Bahai Gospel in Churches and Synagogues to over 300,000 people of all religions and nationalities. In London his visit was greatly appreciated by the highest Church Dignitaries of England, and all pulpits were open to him. He, too, spent nearly 50 years in prison, going into confinement a young boy and coming out an old man under the Young Turk regime, but with such wisdom as is a marvel, for he never had any books or opportunity for education during his imprisonment.

*When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.*

# BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(30*th April*, 1914.)

Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, in addition to his own duties.

Privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 4th May 1914, is granted to Mr A. Willard, Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Mr. W. T. Conway to act as Senior Assistant Secretary to Government, and to continue to charge of the Judicial Department.

Mr. W. J. Fernandes to act as Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, and to in charge of the Political Department.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner of Bombay, is granted eight months' leave of absence from the 6th May 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make, under the Provincial Civil Service Rules, the following substantive appointments:—

Mr. Govind Krishna Kale, LL.B., to be an Assistant Judge, with effect from the 23rd March 1913.

Mr. Keshavrao Balkrishna Vasudev, LL.B., to be an Assistant Judge, with effect from the 6th April 1913.

Mr. H. G. Lang to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in Sind.

Mr. C. G. Butler to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

Mr. N. P. A. Smith to be Assistant Supperintendent of Police, Poona.

In modification of Government Notification dated the 11th March 1914, Mr. W. L. B. Souter, C.I.E., Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, is granted with effect from the 28th April 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, privilege leave in combination with furlough up to 31st March 1915.

Mr. T. J Reed, Superintendent, His Majesty's House of Correction, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 5th May 1914, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Saheb N. R. Vachha, Superintendent, His Majesty's Common Prison, Bombay, to act as Superintendent, His Majesty's House of Correction, Bombay.

Government Notification dated the 31st March 1914, granting Mr. G. D. Madgavkar, I.C.S., Judge and Session Judge, Ahmednagar, privilege leave for 6 weeks from the 27th May 1914, with permission to prefix the Easter Holidays and the Summer vacation to it, and appointing Mr. F. K. Boyd, I.C.S., Judge and Session Judge, Nasik, and Additional Sessions Judge in the Ahmednagar Sessions Division during the ensuing annual vacation of the Civil Courts in the Ahmednagar District, in addition to his own duties, is cancelled.

Mr. Malcolm R. Kothavala to act as a Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police in the leave vacancy of Mr. W. Gilhespy, and to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, during the absence on leave of Mr. Merwanji R. Parakh, LL.B., or pending further orders.

Mr. E. P. White, on return from leave, to act as Superintendent of Police, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, vice Mr. G. H. White transferred on deputation.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer, and Magistrate of the First Class in the Nasik District, to be an Additional District Magistrate in the said district for a period of one month.

Mr. Lalbhai Ambaram to act as Additional District Deputy Collector, Thana, with effect from the 1st May 1914, pending further orders.

Mr. W. O. Alcock, I.C.S., Acting Collector of Broach, is granted privilege leave for three months, in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months, with effect from 28th May 1914.

Khan Bahadur Pestonji Rustomji Mehta, M.R.A.C., Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, N. D. is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 22nd May 1914.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Sholapur, from from the date of departure of Mr. A. W. G. Chukerbutty, I.C.S., until the arrival of Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Belgaum, vice Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. Vaman, Bhivram Mardhekar to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Kanara.

Mr. Raymond F. B. Saldanha to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kanara, pending further orders.

In superession of Government Notification dated the 1st April 1914, Mr. N. B. Macmillan, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Poona, has been granted, with effect from the 14th April 1914, privilege leave for three months on full pay combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months with permission to prefix the Easter Holidays thereto.

Mr. W. Whitaker, Inspector of Factories, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 7th May 1914.

Captain W. E. Shipp, 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers, is granted nine months' leave out of India, with effect from the 1st May 1914.

Mr. Anant Gopal Khambete, Joint Sub-Registrar of Bombay, to be Sub-Registrar of Bombay in place of Mr. J. C. D'Almeida appointed Registrar of Companies, Bombay Presidency, pending further orders.

Mr. K. B. Pradhan, Second Inspector of Registration, and doing duty as Head Assistant to the Inspector-General of Registration, to be Joint Sub-Registrar of Bombay vice Mr. Khambete, promoted.

The Governor in Council is pleased to exempt the Head Clarks of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners of the different Divisions in the Bombay Presidency from serving as jurors in criminal trials in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind.)

Mr. S. O'Keeffe, late a Superintendent in the Bombay City Police, who has been dismissed from his post, is hereby declared to be ineligible to serve Government again in any capacity.

# THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

### LA SCALA TO-NIGHT.

At La Scala to-night, De Fra, described as the Nerveless Wonder, will give a balancing act the like of which, it is safe to say, has never been seen in Bombay before. De Fra performs the most wonderful feats; feats which thrill the audience, and which must be seen to be believed. Fred Hawley and Co., remain for another week, in the great sketch, "The Bandit," and if there are any in Bombay who have not seen it they should not let this last opportunity slip by. The Clemendos Trio are also staying on, and promise a series of new feats even more daring than those with which they have astounded La Scala audiences this week. The films are as usual, of the best.

### NEW GALSWORTHY PLAY.

The new Galsworthy play, "The Mob," recently produced at Manchester appears to have met with a mixed reception from the critics, although the public gave it a very cordial welcome. "The Mob" is described by one writer on things theatrical as a modern pilgrim's progress. In the title is indicated not merely a rabble or an unruly herd of men, but a whole populace engulfed in a flood of mob emotion, such as that which swallowed up the country at the time of the Boer War. The country is on the verge of just such a war when the play opens, and the one man who is not carried away by the tide of public opinion is Stephen More, an Under-Secretary, whose sense of chivalry is outraged by this attack on a little nation. He resigns his seat and his office and stumps the country, condemning the war and flouting popular opinion wherever he goes. His friends desert him, even his wife opposes him, and the mob pelts and abuses him. At length on the night of a great victory a mafficking crowd breaks into his rooms. More turns on them the withering scorn of his rhetoric and invective, and, stung to fury, a young girl, in the name of her lover slain on the field of battle, stabs him with a knife snatched from the belt of a boy scout. Such is the end of the idealist, but his memory lives. With the passing of the mob mood his qualities are seen in truer perspective. And the country whose policy he had condemned so ruthlessly, erects a statue to him, "Faithful to his Ideal."

### A BROWNING THEATRE.

Mr. Severi Levoy who has just inaugurated a Browning Theatre in Cheyies Street, Tottenham Court Road, must be a greatly daring man. There are so few people who really do understand Browning that one fails to understand where the Browning Theatre is to get its clientele from. One reads that the inauguration of the theatre was quite a success, that it was attended by many dramatic and poetic enthusiasts, and that the evening programme was All Browning. Mr. Levoy intends in his new theatre to explain and expound certain of Browning poems—a task in which no one who has read, or tried to read most of the poet's works, will envy him.

### FLOATING VARIETY THEATRE.

The Aquitania, the new big ship of the Cunard Fleet, which starts her maiden voyage from Liverpool to New York on May 30, has amongst its many special features, a variety theatre on board. In this floating music-hall variety shows will be given by a company of the "All-Star" order, and greatly appreciated by the opulent persons who find the few days now occupied by the passage across the "big bath" drag wearisomely. The idea originated with Mr. Earnest Wighton, head of the booking committee of that great enterprise, the Moss Empires, and his chief, Mr. Frank Allen, at once gave his sympathy to the project.

### SERIAL PLAYS.

The very latest thing at Home is plays in pieces, or, as they are called "Serial Plays." The idea is to give one act of a four or five act play one week, the second act the next week, and so until the play is finished. A start is to be made with "to be continued in our next play" at the Coliseum with Mr. Charles Klein's play "Find the Woman," which was originally produced in America as "The Third Degree." If anything could make the new idea take on, the cast of "Find the Woman" would, for it includes Mr. Arthur Bourchier, Miss Violet Vanbrugh and Mr. A. E. Mathews. One would think, however, that the very excellence of the play and its production would militate against its success, for to the earnest playgoer who has become interested in a play to have to wait a week between the acts would be to say the least of it extremely galling.

### THE CINEMA SHOWS.

At the America-India Cinema on Charni Road, the feature of the present programme is representation of "As you like it." This is one of the best examples of the photo play, and is so well acted that one can almost hear the beautiful lines of the play as the actors and actresses go through their parts. Another good picture is "Love and Boxing," with Max Linder in the leading role.

### NEW GRAMOPHONE RECORDS.

In spite of the innumerable attractions in Bombay nowadays in the way of variety theatres and cinematograph entertainments there are still some days in the week when the most persistent patron of these entertainments likes to stay at home after dinner and spend an evening with his Gramophone if he is fortunate enough to poseso one. Many people in India who have been accustomed when they were in England to enjoy the higher class of concerts, and have been regular patrons of grand opera to say nothing of lesser forms of entertainment, are perhaps not aware of the extent to which they can enjoy at second-hand the performances of famous artistes through the medium of a gramophone. Although the expression second-hand is literally correct, the art of recording vocal and instrumental performances has reached such a pitch of perfection that, provided one is supplied with a really first class talking machine such, for instance, as the wonderful machines put on the market by the Gramophone Company, one can sit in one's bungalow in Bombay, close ones eyes, and almost believe oneself back in Covent Garden or Queens Hall.

### CELEBRITY RECORDS.

Some of the records recently brought out by the Gramophone Company in India, especially those known as celebrity records exceed in beauty and perfection of reproduction anything that has been done hitherto. There is no singer, probably, among the vocal artistes of the first rank, whose voice reproduces so well on the Gramophone as the Great Caruso. To hear his rendering of the "Air de la Fleur" (from "Carmen") or "Oh tu che segno agl' angeli ("Forza del Destino") to mention only two, as reproduced on the Gramophone Company's records, is a wonderful musical experience. Lately, the Company have induced the inimitable Italian tenor to give them records of such popular ballads as "For all Eternity," Tosti's "Good Bye," and Sullivan's "Lost Chord" which no doubt, among English people at any rate, will meet with greater success than some of his wonderful operatic renderings. Nearly every great artiste sings for the Gramophone Company, and the Company is continually producing new records by such famous singers as Melba, Tettrazini, Clara Butt, Kirkby Luna, and Destinn, and it would be impossible to give anything like an adequate appreciation of such a host of splendid records. But, to a nice taste, nothing could exceed in beauty of reproduction and accuracy the Caruso records mentioned above, the rendering of "Vien la mia Vendelta" (from "Lucrecia Borgia") by the famous Russian bass Schaliapin and "Arretez O mes Freres" (from "Samson and Delilah") by Paul Franz. Both these are among the records quite recently issued by the Company.

### A BEAUTIFUL "FAUST" FANTASIA.

Among the many notable instrumental records is a Faust Fantasia by Mischa Elman. These elaborate and showy fantasias in which great violinists are so fond of showing off their powers of execution and technique are not generally regarded as highly-artistic performances, but in this case the famous young Russian violinist plays a potpourri of the beautiful and sensuous melodies of the Garden scene with perfect phrasing and an entire indifference to cheap gymnastic feats of execution. The full beauty of the music is brought out, Gounad's compositions are, by the exquisite playing of Elwan, lifted out of the rut of commonplace music to which their hackneyed character has unfortunately condemned them. It would take too much space to do justice to all the many excellent records which the Gramophone Co., are showering upon the market, but one cannot forbear to mention the admirable orchestral records by the New Symphony Orchestra and the Grand Opera Orchestra, from whom we have "L'Arlessiene Suite" and Haydu's Surprise Symphony respectively; some ballad records by John McCormick, Ben Davis and Harry Dearth (those of the second named including "Come into the garden, Maud" and "I'll sing thee songs of Araby," and, of course, all the gems from the latest musical comedies. There are also four new delicious records by the Great George Robey, which should be a great joy to the admirers of that popular comedian.

### A ROMANCE OF THE STAGE.

The career of B. F. Keith, the American music hall magnate who died recently, is one of the romances of the stage. He did not "found" the music hall in America—that had been done before his time, by Tony Pastor, Charles Koster, Albert Biall, and others. He was not responsible for the fabulous salaries now paid in America. That was forced upon him by the fierce competition of Percy Williams, Hammerstein, and Morris notably. Now for what Keith really did. In earlier life he was attached to the Barnum and Bailey show, his business to perambulate the enclosure, and sell tickets of the various side shows. His "pal" was Sam Hodgson, who was an itinerent vendor of peanuts in the show. These twain opened what we should call a penny show in Boston, and from that sprang the huge Keith circuit. Keith's game was always to play for the women and children—alike in his entertainment, which at one time was rather of the milk-and-water kind; and in the detail of the theatre, with its tea rooms, writing rooms telephone-to-papa, assiduous attendants and so forth. He was a Catholic and much influenced by that fact. So was his first wife, who frugally ran a boarding-house at which special inducements were offered to Keith artistes.

### LESSONS IN MOTHERHOOD.

### THE REARING OF HEALTHY CHILDREN

Striking evidence of the revolution of medical thought regarding infant care and management is furnished by a report just presented to the National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality and for the Welfare of Infancy by its executive committee, of which Sir Thomas Barlow is chairman, says "The Times." The committee, after pointing out that medical education is deficient in this respect, urges that a course of clinical instruction on infant hygiene should be arranged by all the teaching centres.

So far as the public aspect of the question is concerned there can be no question that one of the most useful educational schemes ever launched is that embodied in the North St. Pancras School for Mothers, which is a memorial to the energy and foresight of the late Dr. Sykes, Medical Officer of Health for St. Pancras. The object of this school is, primarily, the teaching of elementary principles of health and infant management. As the "teaching material" employed in the case of each of the mothers is her own child, the scheme is directly and immediately as well as educationally valuable. The women in most cases come to the school because their infants are not thriving. Their primary object is advice, not treatment, and they are shown that the first condition of healthy childhood is an enlightened motherhood.

### THE FIRST LESSON.

On the door of the school hangs the prohibition "No dummies admitted." (For the benefit of the uninitiated it may be explained that a dummy is an "infant's comforter," and that the objections to its use are that it obscures the real cause of crying and thus prevents this being remedied, that it tends to alter and damage the normal shape of the child's mouth, and that by a continual stimulation of saliva digestion is upset.) This is the first lesson. The young mother, having learned it, is admitted to a room where a nurse awaits her. Her child is undressed and carefully weighed in her prsence, and the importance of the relation between weight and age as an indication of the state of physical well-being is made clear. A chart is then drawn up on which full particulars are entered and the baby is sent upstairs to the doctor for examination.

This examination constitutes what may be described as the lesson-in-chief upon which all future instruction will be based. It is carried out with great patience and thoroughness, the mother being enlightened as to each imperfection discovered and, by a system of questions, informed concerning its probable origin or cause. A picture of the child's condition is built up in her mind, side by side with a picture of what its condition ought to be, and thus a standard of comparison is instituted.

### NEED OF FRESH AIR.

Most of the children are sickly, suffering from mismanagement. They are pale, have flabby muscles, and are very peevish. In these cases it is first ascertained whether the mother has the child to sleep with her. If she does, she is told that this habit tends to deprive the baby of its proper supply of fresh air and encourages coughs and colds, leading often to enlarged tonsils and adenoids. The mother is shown how absolutely necessary fresh air is to any child, and assured that the air from an open window is much less dangerous than the draught from the human mouth.

Many of the mothers advance the objection to this reasoning that a child which sleeps alone may lie over on its face and choke itself. They are assured that such an event is unlikely in the extreme, and that the power required to choke the average child is much greater than is commonly supposed. A child is capable of a pretty strenous fight for its life. They are further advised to avoid all tight clothing, which may interfere with th baby's breathing.

### DIET AND FEEDING.

The question of diet and feeding is next discussed. This is undoubtedly the most important matter of all, and the advantages of natural over antificial feeding are more strongly insisted upon than any other point in the teaching. The mother is asked to describe exactly how often and when the baby has its meals, and whether or not meals are given at night. It is surprising to find in how many cases the children are fed too frequently, even where emaciation seems to be the most important symptom of ill-health. Proper time for digestion must be allowed before more food is taken, or the food value will be lost and trouble caused.

The saying that "the platter has killed more than the sword" is undoubtedly true. Instructions are given to feed at long intervals in order to secure a healthy appetite and to stop feeding at night as soon as possible. "It will mean a little trouble at first, but great comfort afterwards."

Many of the mothers are naturally sceptical at their first visit, but comprison between the babies and those of the older pupils soon convinces them of the value of the teaching, and subsequent visits confirm this belief. The charts in the vast majority of cases show a steady increase of weight and growth, and the babies a steady improvement in condition. It speaks for the appreciation in which the school is held in the district that old pupils bring new ones almost every teaching day, and that the number of pupils is increasing to an embarassing extent.

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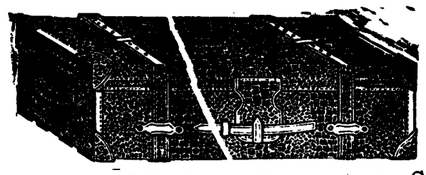

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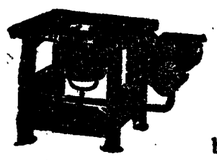

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